UNION CANALLOTTERIE

MINTYRE, & Manager

DENTED LUCK!

HOME FOREVER!

11 22 12

Prizes of 5000 dollars, many in all, one third of all the Ca

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CHEME

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RIZES-PRIZES.

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New Scries, of the UNION

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ere, post paid, and inclosing the

P. I. DECKER'S

OF NEW-JERSEY.

Executor of Jesse erison & Ahigail, oct. 34, 1864

Deborah Fenton,

nt, Directurs and

Defendants.

of New Jersey,

that the complainant bath i

se, and that process of subponted to the defendants, bath been to the 27th day of October, in

int, Deborah Fenton, could a served therewith, and hath a entered as in case such proceed to being made to appear by a chancellor, that the said Debowit, in the city of Philadelphis—It is thereupon, on this 27th

to wit, in the city of Phisacepha-a-It is thereupon, on this 27th of our Lord, 1824, on motion for complainant, by this order direct-the said absent defendant appear, to the complainant's bill of con-Tuesday of January next, or that, cree be made against her as the

ree be made against her as able and just. And it is fur

continued therein for 112 every week; and also, within the oper printed in Philadelphia, and oper printed in Philadelphia, and

isaac H. WILLIAMSON, C.

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dves. 4 50-Quarters, 2 25

1000 dolls.

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o be had at GIBB'S LUCKY

ANAL LOTTERY

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SCHEME: 50,000 10,000 5,000

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B. YATES

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 11, 1824. WHOLE NO. 176.

VATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 MARKET STREET, three doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or \$3 if not paid during the year-Abventisements inserted at the customary price.



ORIGINAL POETRY.

rings to Poesie's golden skies. we hail'd its flight, no soothings cheer'd ine, and for its fate we fear'd. auty's eyes have seen our timid lay, od's soice has cheer'd it on its way; refear, for kind and warm applause, is firmly to our pleasing cause; gost pleasing task to trace with care ning flowers which deck that bright parterre, weie's garden, where each budding shoot, or clusters of pure fragrant fruit. erchance some sprouts we have to trim, adatwig, and there reclaim a limb, twig a gayer bud produce, at limb attain a nobler use, tiem falls Heaven's pure reviving dew, pride we exclaim, " we assisted too."

g's sweet notes once more have met our ear e notes which often we have lov'd to hear. asquin! tell us why so sad thy strain? now planted in thy breast a pain ? afflan bosom, join'd each gentle tone hy pure breast, whose worth it ne'er could own? s the thought of absent friends impart, ade, which now half pains, half soothes thy heart the no more thy plaintive strain, it leads omy death; for melancholy feeds , and genius, op'ning into day, oft to its embraces sinks a prey.

106,08 have Selim's verses met our eye, Tickets may be had for 112 dolls d in his song much renius we descry. " Flights of Faney" lure the mind from life, deal scenes of love or deadly strife; lways be advanced for Prize while we sigh for Valour fallen low, teamps tear for sorrowing Beauty's woe; Maniac Beauty," o'er whose brain the thought hat once was, with sau despair is fraught.

> for the present cease; pe chance we'll rais is a song of candour, and of praise. gice shail guide our pen," we ne'er have swerv'd truth, nor given praise when undeserv'dthreats shall daunt us, no abuse dismay; lkeep the even tenour of our way."

our has bark'd, but in such hideous strain, er can wish to hear his notes again. wild, unearthly how! nor discomposes ingle feature on the face of

*A friend to the assail'd"—Query, what assail'd? Did supjent champion think that the able writers alluded to, whope not disrespectfully) in our first communication, eld, in any case, require his assistance?

"LONG HUNG THE GLOOM."

Long hung the gloom, on Grecia's land, Where once her Patriot sages trod;

Her sons were bound in Turkish chains Her daughters felt their fallen state. And thro'out Grecia's fertile plains, A callant nation wept its fate.

But hark, the Trump! the Battle blass Is ringing o'er the Ægean sea: The age of glory is not passed, And Grecia shall be free!!!

Look down upon the mortal fray, And O, the light their deeds have shed. Shall give to Greece a glorious day.

The glimmering of a clouded star; ut oh, the cross in splendor burning,

Rides mistress of the holy war. and now from Grecia's fertile plains The tyrant moslem foe is gone. Whilst liberty triumphant reigns, And bids the Greek live on;

ive on!-for all is blooming now, There's none to make the soul afraid, and Joy sports gaily o'er the brow

Of every Grecian maid. Scene from " The Heart of Mid Lothian,"

EFFIE DEANS AND JEANNIE. AFTER THE CONVICTION OF "THE LILY."

well! the deep bell will soon mournfully toll kneel which will summon the convict to rest; mearth soon will flee my young agonied soul,

id the green turf will cover my love striken breast sister, believe not that guilty I die the crime which is falsely imputed to me; me is one, that Omnipotent reigneth on high. to knows that from bloodshed my bands are still free-! I thought not when in blossoms of May. ar Father a thorn from his garden forth cast

I like that thorn would be hurl'd far away,

perish in youth, by seduction's chili blast

sister, before thee in anguish I kneel, ou can'st, from a low ignominious grave are me-if e'er tender mercy you feel, h! hasten, your heart broken Sister to save.

yes, I will save thee, then cheer thy poor heart, Sister, I'll haste to our Monarch and pray; the' now in sorrow and anguish we part, oon will return to chase sorrow away.

he hasten'd and knelt to her monarch in tears; in elequence told him, the sorrowful tale, listened and granted her agonied prayers.

to the cell now in joy she returns, pell'd from her bosom is woe's racking pain; ore the bright lamp of felicity burns, Leonard's fair "Lily" is blooming again.

ES WRITTEN BENEATH A DRAWING OF AN INDIAN CHIEF. waldering pile reveals to eurious eye, mental tale of days gone by; one white slowly passing to decay, ms the pride of ages past away. folding fanes, oh! Greece, thy taste proclaim;

of Adding statues now uphold thy fame, to tell of heroism, arts, and lore, hat satetified thy ever hallow'd shore. in the few remains of that proud race ent Columbia peopled, do we trace lezuma's greatness; or the are

hed cace a Pocationtas could inspire The nee is passing like the noon-day snow, u remaisure with heat begin to glow; had the records of their greatness e'er full fine, while good their greatment a tribute here

I love the Indian .- Ere the white man came And taught him vice, and infamy, and shame, His soul was noble; in the sun he saw His God, and worshipp'd him with trembling awe. Tho' rude his life, his bosom never beat With polish'd vices, hate and dark deceit.

The muse may hope that by some gayer streams, Forever bright with morning's golden beams, On happier hunting grounds their souls may rove, Near the great spirit who resides above. FRANCIS.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Even so ye also appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. Matth. xxiii, 28. The excitement produced among the reverend livines, by the self-denying doctrines of Elias Hicks, is one among the many evidences of his

standing on the same ground originally taken by the Quakers.

About a century and an half ago, George Fox, William Penn, and a few other emmently gifted individuals, seeing the abject state of Christendom, under the yoke of an hireling clergy, compleiled to subscribe to whatever creed the interest or caprice of their spiritual leaders prompted them to enforce, were emboldened to make a firm stand against the corruptions that had crept into the Church: and by their practice, as well as preaching, endeavoured to inculcate the same sound and self-evident doctrines, in reviving which, Elias Hicks has been so distinguished an instrument in the present day of degeneracy. Like him, Fox and Penn were immediately attacked by the mercenary and formal professors of their time; and like him they maintained their religious warfare regardless of consequences. They could not den, their Lord and Master, to purchase exemption even from the loathsome dungeon; nor, like the modern Quakers of their native England, compromise fundamental principles for the privilege of familiarity with Right Honorables, Dukes, and Reverend Clergymen; but boldly, amidst the heat of persecution, supported their Christian testimonies against an hireling ministry, and against giving flattering titles unto men.

How naturally was it to be expected, that a similar course on the part of Elias Hicks should produce a similar effect on the formalist of the present day. But the persecution against Elius has one prominent feature, which was wanting to complete the scene in which Fox and Penn were engaged, viz. that it was begun by brethren of s own religious society.

In every reformation ever attempted in Chrisendom, it has been the prevailing disposition in hose who succeeded the Reformers, to suppose their predecessors had achieved all that was necessary; and that it only remained for them to sit down at their ease, and enjoy the good inheriance left them: so the descendants of the early Quakers, instead of carrying on the reformation so happily begun, settled down upon the foundaion laid by their forefathers, instead of proceed ng to build the superstructure designed to be erected thereon. Had these only been faithful as their fathers were, and not bowed in the house of Rimmon, it is impossible to conceive to what a state of perfection the society might have arrived ere this day.

There have not been wanting, however, in any stage of Quakerism, an enlightened few, whose salt was the preservation of the society; it was in secret over the waste places of Jerusalem, and sometimes to foretell the scattering in Jacob and the dividing in Israel, so abundantly fulfilled in our generation. They saw with dismay the bands which modern Philistines were riveting upon the society; but it was reserv ed for the Samson-like spirit of Elias to shew that they were but as green withes. He beheld with equal disgust the formal Quaker and the formal Presbyterian, and with a march unimpeded by the Midianitish host of his opposers, he advances on his gospel errand, to arouse the carnal-minded from their spiritual slumber, and to turn them from the dark mazes of tradition to the unalterable light of Truth within; the primary doctrine of the Gospel; the fundamental doctrine of early Quakerism; but, alas! the stumbling-block to the traditional Christian of this bewildered age, who had rather continue blind, and be led by the blind, than have the veil of prejudice and the mists of superstition removed from their eyes : for having been long accustomed to dwell in darkness, their visual organs are too sensitive to bear the light; so much so that they wince and are offended at the very mention of it. In this beclouded situation are many now involved, who, nevertheless, boast of Penn, Fox, and Barclay, as their predecessors in the same religious faith; but who, in the fulness of their zeal for promoting their own modernized views of Quaker principles, can refuse the hand of fellowship to Elias, for following in the tracks of those early Patriarchs in the Church, and cordially reach it to any pharisaical professor, no matter how irreligious in practice, who will join in their ranks to oppose that devoted servant they even make themselves the willing instru ments of detraction, by diffusing far and wide pamphlets, intended to lay waste the religious character of this venerable father in Israel, a minister of their own society, and in full unity with the great body of Friends on this continent. Yes' libellous pamphlets, written by nobody knows whom, are sold, bought and gratuitously distri buted by preachers, elders, overseers, and others of a religious body, who profess to the world to

pline enjoins it upon them so to do. As to the doctrines promulgated by Elias Hicks they need only a careful comparison with those of early Friends to prove their similarity; but it were silly in a follower of the early Quakers to attempt to vindicate the religious character of this great man, against charges of unsoundness preferred by such assailants; it is a sufficient reutation of their calumnies to know, that in their opposition to this eminent minister and fellow member, they have the cordial co-operation of the Clergy, a class of men from whom the true Quaker has always conscientiously dissented, both fa faith and practice; it is the apostatized Quaker alone who can go hand in hand with them; who can soften down the religious testimonies of the society into mere peculiarities, and sacrifice, on the altar of popularity, those ancient principles which our ancestors suffered so severely to establish.

THE HEIRESS.

A sprightly, rosy cheeked, flaxen haired little girl, used to sit in the pleasant evenings of June, on the marble steps opposite my lodgings, when I lived in Philadelphia, and sing over a hundred little sonnets, and tell over as many tales, in a sweet voice, and with an air of delightful simplicity, that charmed me many a time. She was then an orphan child, and commonly reported to be rich-often and often I sat after a day of toil and vexation, and listened to her innocent voice, breathing forth the notes of peace and happiness which flowed cheerfully from a light heart, and felt a portion of that tranquility steal over my own bo-

som -such was Eliza Huntly when I first knew her, Several years had elapsed, during which time I had been absent from the city, when, walking along one of the most fashionable squares, I saw an elegant female figure step into a carriage, followed by a gentleman and two pretty children. I did not

was by my elbow, said do you not remember little ness till you get married.' Eliza who used to sing for us when we lived together in Walnut street !- I did remember it was | cried Edith roguishly. herself.

She used to be fond, said he, of treating her little circle of friends with romances; and at last she acted out a neat romance herself-she came out in the gay circle of life under the auspices of for mischief, I put another question to him. her guardians; it was said by some that she was rich-very rich; but the amount of her wealth did not appear to be a publicity; however the current, and, as was generally believed, well founded report was sufficient to draw around her many admirers-and among the number not a few serious courtiers.

She did not wait long before a young gentleman on whom she looked with a somewhat jealous eye, because he was the gayest and handsomest of her lovers, emboldened by the partiality, made her an offer. Probably she blushed and her heart fluttered a little, but they were sitting in a moonlig!it parlour, and as her embarrassment was more than half concealed, she soon recovered, and as a waggish humor happened to have the ascendency, she put on a serious face, told him she had been honored by his preference, but that there was one matter which she wished well understood before, by giving a reply, she bound him to his promise. Perhaps you may have thought me wealthy; I would not for the world have you labor under a mistake on that point; I am worth eighteen hundred dollars.

She was proceeding, but the gentleman started as if electrified; eighteen hundred dollars, he repeated in a manner that betrayed the most eminent surprise; ves, ma'am, said he, awkwardly, I lid understand you were worth a great deal more

No, sir, she replied; no excuse or apologies think about what I have told you; you are embarrassed now; answer me another time; and rising, she bade him good night.

She just escaped a trap; he went next day to her guardians, to inquire more particularly into her affairs, and receiving the same answer he dropped the suit at once.

The next serious proposal followed soon after, and this too came from one who had succeeded to a large portion of her esteem; but applying the same crucible to the love he offered her, she found a like result. He too left her and she rejoiced in another fortunate escape.

She some time after became acquainted with a young gentleman of slender fortune, in whose approaches she thought she discovered more of the imorous diffidence of love than she had witnessed before. She did not check him in his hopes, and in process of time be too made her an offer. But when she spoke of her fortune, he begged her to be silent, it is to virtue, worth and beauty, said he, that I pay my court, not to fortune. In you I shall obtain what is worth more than gold. She was most agreeably disappointed. They were married; and after the union was solemnized, she made him master of her fortune with herself. I am indeed worth eighteen hundred dollars, said she to him, but I have never said how much more, and I never hope to enjoy more pleasure than I feel this moment when I tell you my fortune is one hundred and eighty thousand.

It was actually so, but still her husband often tells her that in her be possesses & for more nobie

From the Village Record

MESSES. PRINTERS, I am a young man, not yet of age, have no trade, my father has no farm to give me, and I am at the same time doing nothing, and at a loss what to do. Lazy I am not, that's certain, for I can travel from morning till night hunting squirrels-or roam the banks of the Brandywine mile after mile with my hook and line. Ignorant the world cannot call me, for who knows better where the patridges cluster, squirrels are to be found, or where are the best places for fishing? Every bird I know from its voice, can tell to what kind every sort of nest and egg belongs, from the sparrow that builds in the tussock, its curtained bed, to the wren that lays her thirteen lightish eggs in a silken nest in hole in the old apple tree-up to the crow that drops her two eggs on a miserable plat of sticks

on the lofty oak. But what of all this? Knowledge and industry of this sort will neither buy me a new coat, nor give me bread and butter. You see sober thoughts begin to press upon my mind, and why should they not? for I have arrived to that time of life when the gay glance of the eye of a pretty girl makes my heart go bump-bump-against my side, like a stamper in an old fashioned samp mor ar. There is a comical old gentleman who lives near us, who has several pretty girls, with whom I have occasionally hunted birds eggs, and as I am a laughing, good natured fellow that loves dancing, sleighing, kissing, and such pastimes, I am no inconsiderable favorite with them, and am a little ealous that daddy Pembroke thinks, by and by, perhaps, one of the girls will get upon my shoulders a 'poose back for life: him I advise with now and then.

'So,' the other day, says I to him, 'Mr. Pembroke, I have a notion to get into some regular business.

'Well thought of, la-l'-said he, 'though rather ate I think; and what great business is this you are about to undertake? Some large manufactory, disown members for detruction, and whose discisuppose, since the Tariff bill has passed; or a wholesale store, or some mighty affair, I dare say?

'Upon my word, sir,' replied I, rather gravely you are disposed to jest, but in solemn earnest I came for your advice.

'Well, well,' said he, good naturedly, and in an encouraging tone, for he saw I was a little hurt, and what business is it you think of undertaking; I am sure no one would be more glad to see you prosper, unless,' adding he, looking at the door where Edith was peeping through, 'perhaps it may be Edith!' The girl scampered away, and I was somewhat confused, but answered, 'I have a notion of becoming a stage driver.'

'A stage driver!' repeated the old man, and shook his head, ' that will never do, child,' said he, you are young and giddy-a stage driver is thrown into much company, he has many invitations by the passengers, to drink when he does not need it, and is led into bad habits unless he keep a more than mortal watch over his conduct Besides, my lad, there are many young women allured by the gay whistle of the stage driver, who contrive to get into his stage, under one pretence or another, and he is apt to be led astray."-That will never do!' exclaimed Edith, who, al though she had run away at first, had too much of

mother Eve in her to keep but of hearing. 'If that won't answer,' said I, ' what would you think of my becoming a carer, and driving a waggon to Pitt? I am an excelent hand among hor-

'Worse and worse'-crist he, 'Ay, the boy is mad. A teamster to Pitt tobe sure! you would be ruined; you, so young; why man you ought by all means to be married before you undertake any business attended with so many temptations.'-Don't you know, continue he, 'that the prettiest girls in all the country are to be found at those houses where the wagons stop, don't you know you would fall in love head over ears with half a dozen, and ten chances to one, that, in despair of which to take, you yould go and hang rene surface, unruffled by those aggravating the story of this hair breadth escape."

'No-that will never do till you get married,'

Not exactly understanding whether Mr. Pembroke meant to put upon me, or whether he really thought neither of the sorts of business would suit, I was not a little piqued at his answer, and so,

'And what, sir,' snid I, soberly, 'would you pers. I am told they fetch a capital price to feed mocking birds?

'A drove of grass hoppers! you impudent rascal, said he, raising his cane, which as it fell towards my head was arrested by the arm of Edich, poor girl, who had sprung to my rescue.

How could you anger father so?' said she, red. dening half with the pain of the blow, and half at having exposed herself for me. Now, Messrs. Printers, what I want to know, is,

not whether I had better drive stage, or go to waggoning; but whether you think Edith likes me. PROSPER WHITMORE. Yours, to serve, Printer's answer -We shall consider the matter, humming to ourselves, 'Oh-'ris love-'tis love,' and give our opinion another time.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST " O! woman! woman! the bane of man!!"-Burke.

Many are the essays that have been written upon the subject of curiosity, and numerous are the ideas that have been expressed by phrenologists upon it-but all have come short, very far short, of giving us that clear and comprehensive view of the subject, which in my opinion it ought to have. Having lately read in the " Spectator,' an interesting account of the dissection of a Beau's head and a Coquette's heart, I feel a very great desire (not curiosity) to know why it is this quality is so generally confined to the women! Although the men may be somewhat tinctured with it, yet it must be generally acknowledged, that women have the more. Would that an Addison, a Steele, or their worthy cotemporaries, were now in existence, that they might undertake the difficult task of dissecting some of the heads of some of our most curious women! for, alas! I think, we have no one now among us, who would have so much curiosity as to undertake the job. If undertaken, I fear the brain-pan would be found but a sorry vaccuum! Should the dissector try the brains in the furnace, methinks they would be found a little like the dissected heart, which, when placed in the fire to try its quality by refining, remained untouched for a length of time; the fire blazed around it, and still it remained the same impenetrable barrier it had always done against the fire of love, until at length it cracked -pro-di-gious-the noise whereof awoke the Spectator," by which misfortune the world still remains in ignorance of what finally became of it, and is likely to remain so, unless I may be allowed to pass my opinion, which is this-it perished! The fall of Adam and Eve is most beautifully described in "words sublime," in "Criticisms upon Milton's Paradise Lost." Upon reading this highly interesting account, I have come to the concluinnumetance It my, however, be arged against is, that Adam also partook of the forbidden fruit vited him to taste of it, but the winning eloquence of a woman that overcame him, and from that

I admit it-but I say it was not curiosity that inbright scene of bliss which he was destined to enjoy in Paradise, was banished the Garden of Eden, and made the inseparable companion of misery. In fact, the author of the work alluded to has just my sentiments, that, although Adam involved all mankind in misery, his crime proceeded from a weakness, which every man is inclined to pardon and commiserate, as it seems rather the frailty of human nature, than of the person who offended, and indeed every one is apt to excuse a fault which he himself might have

fallen into-in a word, it was the EXCESS of love for Eve, that ruined Adam!

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Reflections on a Tour through Virginia and a part of North

The Lake of the Dismal Swamp. Away to the Dismai Swamp he speeds-His path was rugged and sore, Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds, Through many a fen, where the serpent feeds, And man never trod before! - Moore.

The lake in the Great Dismal Swamp, known by the name of Drummond's Pond, constitutes ne of the completest arcanas in nature that recollection can dwell upon. At the upper extremity of Virginia, where it joins with North Carolina, about 12 miles from Norfolk, the astonished traveller will find this strange excavation in the ow lands, an expanse of seven miles in extent, filled with water of a peculiar character, possessing a specific gravity lighter than rain water. As you approach this natural or tumultuary reservoir, every thing that can surprise, and add terror, by dark and dreary associates of the forest and the dismal, at once surround you. Every step discovers greater danger. Immense cypress trees, interspered with the rude, mischievous windings of the ban boo and the noxious vine. afford a prolific shelter for the reptile and the wild cat. Bears, panthers, woives, and other animals, infest this forbidding and sequestered spot. The moccasin, or copper snake, lines the margin of the branch canal, (four feet wide) the safest avenue through which man can visit this track less moor. With such company as these present ing their continual annoyance, you tread the suspicious bog, in silent dread of injury, a distance of nearly three miles, nothing but an umbrageous swamp meeting the eye, or the narrow coursing boat-way which leads you on. Half way from the main road, leading from New Lebanon to Deep Creek, you can travel on horse back-when you can get no further with your horse, you embark in a boat, called a lighter, and proceed up the canal. This boat is about 30 or 40 feet long, and 4 feet wide, constructed of the most bouyant materials, and is used to carry shingles out of the swamp, whence they are transported through the main canal into the Elizabeth river.

It was past meridian, and the sky effaced with lowering clouds, when I engaged in this irksome rencontre. Wearied with the rudeness of the uncultivated morass, in an unsuspecting moment, as if the curtain in an opera house were to expose the dramatic scenery within by wrapping itself up in a smaller space, so do you behold with abrupt astonishment a body of still water, banked in as it were with regular exactness by the extensive cypress trees which surround it. Nature, as if partial to the cypress (liquid) fluid, being impregnated with the properties of the contiguous trees, has constructed a fortification of her own materials; and, like the naturalist who encloses a precious ore (in a state of liquidation) in an hermetically sealed vessel, nature secludes this vast retired body of water in her shelter of tremendous and almost compact forest trees and wild plants, which bid an impenetrable defiance to the idle in-

gress of the curious. At once you are presented with a tranquil, se-

immediately recognise her face, but my friend who | yourself, you young dog. Don't go to that busi- | blasts which harrass the unprotected mariner in the fathomless ocean; and while contemplating this sublime placid aspect of the lake, and the romantic and impressive shores, you are soon surprised with a troubled physiognomy in the aqueous element, as it some internal commotion were going on in the bosom of the water.

This troubleous vagary is recognized by those who have had an opportunity to watch the effects of a turpitude so peculiar in itself, that an apthink of my taking to town a drove of grass bop- proaching rain is not far distant, and I realized the prophecy of my guide by seeking a shelter for myself among the bamboo, to escape the threatening storm.

" Now the vapour, hot and damp,

Shed by day's expiring lamp, Through the misty ether spreads

Ev'ry ill the white man dreads." The soil in this locality is luxuriant, and Indian corn and other grain grows to an immense height. The lake contains fish of different kinds, but, if my recollection serves, the trout are most abundant. In casting a last look at this cerulean surface, with darkened shores, surrounded every way by over-grown cypress trees, which preclude the effulgent beams of the oriental king of day from shedding his lustre near its western boundary. after the meridian hour passes by, I beheld a boat in remote corner of the abysin, which appeared to be engaged with fishermen, and it gave no

faint shade to the picture, in the pages of rural

I looked again, and saw no other than a vacant space, neither young, old, living, dying nor dead of any species beside, meeting my anxious eye. In this state of delusive revery, I seized the pole with which I aided my pilot, and we soon sprang the boat, with apprehensive velocity, into the circumscribed area through which we had cautious. ly entered. As the fury of the tempest ceased to howl, and vie with the contending element which overlooked us, we continued to advance on our course, and hasten the retrocession, until we arrived at the place of embarkation, where we eagery mounted our accompanying steeds, and return: ed safely through the grotesque recess, when we regained the main road, and now have learnt to appreciate the enjoyments of home, and the domestic pleasures of a civilized neighbourhood in New Jersey.

AFRICAN LIONS. The first number of the South African Journal,

published at the Cape of Good Hope, contains some interesting details respecting the lions of that country. The writer says, that beyond the limits of that colony they are accounted peculiarly herce and dangerous, and he thinks Mr. Barrow's representations that they are cowardly and treacherous, is a conclusion drawn from limited experience or naccurate information." The prodigious strength of this animal (he observes) does not appear to have been overrated. It is certain that he can drag the heaviest ox a considerable way; and a horse, heifer, hartebeest, or lesser prey, he finds no difficulty in throwing over his shoulder and carrying off to any distance be may find convenient. I have ion, that it was curiosity caused Eve to touch of myself witnessed an instance of a very young lion the forbidden fruit, and as we are descendants of conveying a horse about a mile from the spot where Adam and Eve, the ladies having more curiosity | he had killed it, and a more extraordinary case has than the gentlemen, is to be attributed to that been mentioned to me on good authority, where a lion, having carried off a heifer of two years old, was followed on the track for five hours, above thirty English miles, by a party on horseback, and throughout the whole distance, the carcass of the heifer was only once or twice discovered to have touched the ground. The Bechuano Chief, old Peyshow, (now in Cape Town) conversing with me a few days ago, said that the lien very seldom attacks man if unprovoked; but he will frequently approach within a few paces and survey him steadi ly; and sometimes he will attempt to get behind him as if he could not stand his look, but yet was desirous of springing upon him unawares. If a person in such circumstances attempts either to fight or fly he incurs the most imminent peril; but if he has sufficient presence of mind cooly to confront him, without appearance of either terror or aggression, the animal will in almost every instance after a little space, retire. The overmastering effect of the human eye upon the lion has been frequently mentioned, though much doubted by traveilers: but, from my own inquiries among lion hunters. I am perfectly satisfied of the fact, and an anecdote related to me a few days ago, by Major Macintosh, proves that this fascinating effect is not restricted to the lion. An officer in India, well known to my informant, having chanced to ramble into a innate auddenly encountered a Royal Tiger. The rencontre appeared equally unexpected on both sides, and both parties made a dead halt, earnestly gazing on each other. The gentleman had no fire arms, and was aware that a sword would be no effective defence in a struggle with such an antagonist. But he had heard that even the Bengal tiger might sometimes be checked by looking him in the face: He did so. In a few minutes, the tiger, as he prepared to make his final spring, grew disturbedslunk aside-and attempted to creep round upon him behind. The officer turned constantly on the tiger, which still continued to shrink from his glance; but darting into the thicket, and again issuing forth in a different quarter it persevered for above half an hour in this attempt to catch him by surprise; till at last he fairly yielded the contest and left the gentleman to continue his pleasure walk. The direction be now took as may be easily believed, was straight to the tents at a double quick time." After relating several terrific stories of encounters with lions, the writer concludes his article with one not quite so fearful, related by Lucas Van Vuuren, a Vee Boor, his neighbour, at the Bavian's river :- 'Lucas was riding across the open plains about day-break, and observing a lion at a distance, he endeavored to avoid him by making a circuit. Lucas soon perceived that he was not disposed to let him pass without further parlance, and that he was rapidly approaching to the encounter, and being without his roer (rife) and otherwise little inclined to any closer acquaintance, he turned off at right angles-laid the sambok freely to his horse's flank, and galloned for life. The horse was fagged and bore a heavy man upon his back; the lion was fresh and furious with nunger, and came down upon him like a thunderbolt! in a few seconds he overtook Lucas, and springing up behind him, brought horse and man n an instant to the ground. Luckily the boor was unhurt, and the lion tho eager in worrying the horse to pay any immediate attention to the rider. Hardknowing himself, how he escaped, he contrived o scramble out of the fray, and made a clean pair of heels of it till he reached the next house. Lucas, who gave me the details of this adventure himself, made no observations on it as being any way remarkable, except in the circumstance of the lion's audacity in pursuing a "Christian man" without provocation in open day! But what chiefly vexed him in the affair was the loss of the saddle. He returned next day with a party of friends to take vengeance on his feline foe; but both the lion and saddle had disappeared, and nothing could be found but the horse's clean picked bones. Lucas said he could have excused the schelm for killing the horse, as he had allowed himself to get away,

but the felonious abstraction of the saddle (for

which, as Lucas gravely observed be could have

no possible use) raised his spleen mightily, and

called down a shower of curses whenever he told

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1824. This day at 12 o'clock, the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following &ESSAGE. Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives.

The view which I have now to present to you, of our affairs, foreign and domestic, realizes the most sanguine anticipations which have been entertained, of the public prosperity. If we look to the whole, our growth, as a nation, continues to be rapid beyond example; if to the States which compose it, the same gratifying spectacle is exhibited. Our expansion over the vast territory within our limits, has been great, without indicating any decline in those sections from which the emigration has been most conspicuous. We have daily gained strength, by a native population, in every quarter; a population devoted to our happy system of government, and cherishing the bond of union with fraternal affection. Experience has already shown, that the difference of climate, and of industry proceeding from that cause, inseparable from such vast domains, and which, under other systems, might have a repulsive tendency, cannot fail to produce with us, under wise regulations, the opposite effect. What one portion wants, the other may supply, and this will be most sensibly felt by the parts most distant from each other, forming thereby a domestic market, and an

active intercourse between the extremes, and throughout every portion of our Union. Thus, by a happy distribution of power between the National and State Governments; governments which rest, exclusively, on the sovereignty of the people, and are fully adequate to the great purposes for which they were respectively instituted, causes which might otherwise lead to dismemberment, operate powerfully to draw us closer together. In every other circumstance, a correct view of the actual state of our Union, must be equally gratifying to our constituents. Our relations with foreign powers are of a friendly character, although certain interesting differences remain unsettled with some. Our revenue, under the mild system of impost and tonnage, continues to be adequate to all the purposes of the government. Our agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and navigation flourish. Our fortifications are advancing in the degree authorized by existing appropriations, to maturity, and due progress is made in the augmentation of the Navy, to the limit prescribed for it by law. For these blessings we owe to Almighty God, from whom we derive them, and with profound reverence, our most grateful and unceasing acknowledgments.

In adverting to our relations with foreign powportance. I have to remark, that of the subjects which have been brought into discussion with them, during the present administration, some have been satisfactorily terminated, others have been suspended, to be resumed hereafter, under circumstances more favourable to success; and others are still in negociation, with the hope that they may be adjusted, with mutual accommodation, to the interests and to the satisfaction of the respective parties. It has been the invariable object of this government to cherish the most friendly relations with every power, and on principles and conditions which might make them permanent. A systematic effort has been made to place our commerce, with each power, on a footing of perfect reciprocity, to settle with each, in a spirit of candour and liberality, all existing differences, and to anticipate and remove, so far as it might be practicable, all causes of future variance.

It having been stipulated, by the seventh article of the convention of navigation and commerce, which was concluded on the 24th of June, 1822, etween the U.S. and France, that the said conrention should continue in force for two years rom the first of October of that year, and for an definite term afterwards, unless one of the parbeen announced, the Convention having been found advantageous to both parties. it has since remained, and still remains in force. At the time when that Convention was concluded, many interesting subjects were left unsettled, and the late wars. For these interests and claims it | ere long be recognized by Portugal herself. was in the contemplation of the parties to make as yet it has not been accomplished. It is hoped that a favourable opportunity will present itself for opening a negociation which may embrace and arrange all existing differences, and every other concern in which they have a common interest, upon the accession of the present king of France, last session of congress.

With Great Britain, our commercial intercourse rests on the same footing that it did at the last session. By the convention of 1815, the commerce between the United States and the British dominions, in Europe, and the East Indies, was arranged on a principle of reciprocity. That convention was confirmed and continued in force, with slight exceptions, by a subsequent treaty, for the term of ten years, from the 20th of October, 1818. the date of the latter. The trade with the British colonies in the West Indies, has not, as yet, been arranged by treaty, or otherwise, to our satisfac-An approach to that result has been made by legislative acts, whereby many serious impediments which had been raised by the parties, in detence of their respective claims, were removed. An earnest desire exists, and has been manifested, on the part of this government, to place the commerce with the colonies, likewise, on a footing of reciprocal advantage-and it is hoped, that the British government, seeing the justice of the proposal, and its importance to the colonies, will, ere long, accede to it.

The Commissioners who were appointed for the adjustment of the boundary, between the territories of the United States and those of Great Britain, specified in the fifth article of the Treaty of Gheut, having disagreed in their decision; and both governments having agreed to establish that boundary, by amicable negociation between them. it is hoped that it may be satisfactorily adjusted in that mode. The boundary specified by the sixtle article, has been established, by the decision of the commissioners. From the progress made in that provided for by the seventh, according to a report recently received, there is good cause to presume that it will be settled in the course of the ensuing year.

It is a cause of serious regret, that no arrangement has yet been finally concluded between the two governments, to secure, by joint-co-operation, the suppression of the slave trade. It was the object of the British government, in the early stages of the negotiation, to adopt a plan for the suppression, which should include the concession of the party, of the vessels of the other, for suspected offenders. This was objected to by this government, on the principle that as the right of search

other powers with whom, it was hoped, that the has been earnestly hoped, that the other would, odium which would thereby be attached to it, would produce a corresponding arrangement, and by means thereof, its entire extirpation forever, A convention to this effect was concluded and signed is London on the thirteenth of March, 1824, by plenipotentiaries duly authorised by both governments, to the ratification of which certain obstacles have arisen, which are not yet entirely removed. The difference between the parties still remaining, has been reduced to a point, not of sufficient magnitude, as is presumed, to be permitted to defeat an object so near to the heart of both nations, and so desirable to the friends of hu manity throughout the world. As objections, however, to the principle recommended, by the house of representatives, or at least to the consequences inseparable from it, and which are understood to apply to the law, have been raised, which may deserve a reconsideration of the whole subct, I have thought it proper to suspend the conclusion of a new convention until the definitive sentiments of congress may be ascertained. The documents relating to the negotiation, are, with that intent, submitted for your consideration.

Our commerce with Sweden has been placed on a footing of perfect reciprocity, by treaty; and with Russia, the Netherlands, Prussia, the free Hanseatic cities, the dukedoms of Oldenburg and Sardinia, by internal regulations on each side, founded on mutual agreement, between the respective governments.

The principles upon which the commercial po licy of the United States is founded, are to be raced to an early period. They are essentially connected with those upon which their independnce was declared, and owe their origin to the enlightened men who took the lead in our affairs at that important epoch. They are developed in their first treaty of commerce with France, of the 6th of February, 1778, and by a formal commission which was instituted immediately after the conclusion of their revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of negotiating treaties of commerce with every European power. The first treaty of the public debt. United States with Prussia, which was negotiated by that commission, affords a signal illustration of those principles. The act of congress of the 3d of March, 1815, adopted immediately after the return of a general peace, was a new overture to foreign nations, to establish our commercial relations with them, on the basis of free and equal acts of congress, and all the negotiations of the executive on the subject since.

A convention for the settlement of important questions, in relation to the North West Coast of his continent, and its adjoining seas, was coners, which are always an object of the highest im- cluded and signed at St. Petersburgh, on the fifth day of April last, by the minister plenipotentiaries of the United States, and plenipoteniaries of the imperial government of Russia. It will immediately be laid before the senate, for the exercise of the constitutional authority of that oody, with reference to its ratification. It is proper to add, that the manner in which this negotiation was invited and conducted, on the part of the Emperor, has been very satisfactory.

The great and extraordinary changes which ave happened in the government of Spain and Portugal, within the last two years, without seriously affecting the friendly relations which, under all of them have been maintained with those powers, by the United States, have been obstacles to the adjustment of the particular subjects of discussion which have arisen with each. A resolution of the Senate, adopted at their last session, called for information, as to the effect produced upon our relations with Spain, by the recognition, on the part of the United States, of the dependent South American governments. The papers containing that information are now communicated to Congress.

A Charge d'Affaires has been received from the independent government of Brazil. That ties should declare its intention to renounce it, in country, heretofore a colonial possession of Porwhich event it should cease to operate at the end tugal had some years since been proclaimed, by of six months from such declaration, and no such the sovereign of Portugal himself, an independ-Since his return to Lisbon, a reve Intion in Brazil has established a new government there, with an imperial title, at the head of which placed the Prince in whom the regency had been vested, by the king, at the time of his departicularly our claims to indemnity for spoila- parture. There is reason to expect, that by amitions, which were committed on our commerce in cable negotiation, the independence of Brazil will

With the remaining powers of Europe, with provision at a subsequent day, by a more comprehensive and definitive treaty. The object has been duly attended to since, by the Executive, but a friendly character. We have Ministers Pienipotentiary residing with the republics of Colombia and Chili, and have received ministers, of the same rank, from Colombia, Guatimala, Buenos Ayres and Mexico. Our commercial relations, with all those states, are mutually beneficial and an event which has occurred since the close of the treaty of commerce has been formed, of which a copy is received, and the original daily expected. A negotiation for a like treaty, would have been commenced with Buenos Ayres, had it not been prevented by the indisposition and lamented decease of Mr. Rodney, our minister there, and to whose memory the most respectful attention has been shown, by the government of that republic .-An advantageous alteration in our treaty with Tunis, has been obtained, by our consular agent residing there, the official document of which, when received, will be laid before the Senate.

The attention of the government has been drawn with great solicitude to other subjects. and particularly to that relating to a state of maritime war, involving the relative rights of neutral and belligerent in such wars. Most of the difficulties which we have experienced, and of the osses which we have sustained, since the estabishment of our independence, have proceeded rom the unsettled state of those rights, and the extent to which the beligerent claim has been carried against the neutral party. It is impossible to look back on the occurrences of the late wars in Europe, and to behold the disregard that was paid to our rights as a neutral power, and the waste which was made of our commerce by the parties to those wars, by various acts of their respective governments, and under the pretext by each that the other had set the example, without great mortification, and a fixed purpose never to submit to the like in future. An attempt to re move these causes of possible variance, by friend y negociation, and on just principles, which would be applicable to all parties, could, it was presumed, be viewed by none, other than as a proof of an earnest desire to preserve those relations with every power. In the late war between France and Spain, a crisis occurred in which it seemed probable that all the controvertible principles, involved in such wars, might be brought into discussion, and settled to the satisfaction of all parties. Propositions having this object in view, have been made to the governments of Great Britain, France, Russia, and of other powers, which have been received in a friendly manner by all, but as yet no treaty has been formed with either mutual right of search, by the ships of war of each for its accomplishment. The policy will, it is presumed, be persevered in, and in the hope that it may be successful.

was a right of war, of a belligerent towards a neu- the parties to those wars, and from whom we re-It will always be recollected, that with one tral power, it might have an ill effect to extend it, ceived those injuries, we sought redress by war .by treaty, to an offence which had been made From the other, by whose then reigning government our vessels were seized in port, as well as however, for the suppression of this trade, it was at sea and their cargoes confiscated, indemnity has been expected, but has not yet been rendered .of the house of representatives, founded on an act It was under the influence of the latter that our vessels were likewise seized by the governments an expedient, which should be free from that ob- of Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Naples, jection, and more effectual for the object, by making it piratical. In that mode, the enormity of is still expected, with the exception of Spain, by whom it has been rendered. With both parties we protection of their government, and involve no had abundant cause of war, but we had no alterna question of search, or other question, between the tive, but to resist that which was most powerful at parties, touching their respective rights. It was believed, also, that it would completely suppress differences were settled by a treaty founded on con-

of its own accord and from a sentiment of justice and conciliation, make to our citizens the indemnity to which they are entitled, and thereby remove, from our relations, any just cause of discontent on our side.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasu ry during the current year, exclusive of loans, will exceed \$18,500,000, with the sum remaining in the Treasury at the end of the last year, amounting to \$9,463,922 81, will, after discharging the current disbursements of the year, the interest on the public debt, and upwards of \$11,633,000 of the principal, leave a balance of more than \$3,000,000 in the Treasury on the first day of

A large amount of the debt contracted during the late war, bearing an interest of six per cent becoming redeemable in the course of the ensuing year, than could be discharged by the ordinary revenue, the act of 26th of May, authorised a loan of \$5,000,000, at 41 per cent, to meet the same. By this arrangement, an annual saving will accrue to the public, of \$75,000.

Under the act of the 24th May last, a loan of \$5.000,000, was authorised, in order to meet the awards under the Florida treaty, which was negociated at par with the Bank of the United States. at 41 per cent, the limit of interest fixed by the act. By this provision, the claims of our citizens.

who had sustained so great a loss by spoliations. and from whom indemnity had been so long withheld, were promptly paid. For these advances, the public will be amply repaid, at no distant day, by the sale of the lands in Florida. Of the great advantages resulting from the acquisition of the Territory, in other respects, too high an estimate cannot be formed.

It is estimated that the receipts into the Treasury, during the year 1825, will be sufficient to meet the disbursements of the year, including the sum of \$10,000,000 which is annually appropriated by the act constituting the Sinking Fund, to the payment of the principal and interest of the

The whole amount of the public debt, on the first day of January next, may be estimated at \$86,000,000, inclusive of \$2,500,000 of the loan authorized by the act of 26th May last. In this estimate is included a stock of \$7,000,000, issued for the purchase of that amount of the capital stock of the Bank of the United States, and which, as reciprocity. That principle has pervaded all the the stock of the Bank, still held by the government, will at least be fully equal to its reimbursement, ought not to be considered as constituting a part of the public debt. Estimating, then, the whole amount of the public debt at \$79,000,000, and regarding the annual receipts and expenditures of the government, a well founded hope may be entertained, that should no unexpected event occur, the whole of the public debt may be discharged in the course of ten years, and the government be left at liberty thereafter to apply such portion of the revenue as may not be necessary for current expenses, to such other objects as may be most conductive to the public security and welfare. That the sum applicable to these objects will be very considerable, may be fairly concluded, when it is recollected that a large amount of the public revenue has been applied, since the late war, to the construction of the public buildings in this city, to the erection of fortifications along the coast and of arsenals in different parts of the Union: to the augmentation of the Navy, to the extinguishment of the Indian title to large tracts of fertile territory; to the acquisition of Florida; to pensions to Revolutionary officers and soldiers; and to invalids of the late war. On many of these objects, the expense will annually be diminished, and cease at no distant period on most of them. On the 1st day of Jan. 1817, the public debt amounted to \$123,491,965, 16; and, notwithstanding the large sums which have been applied to these objects, it has been reduced, since then \$37,446,961 78. The last portion of the public debt will be redeemable on the 1st of Jan. 1835, and while there is the best reason to believe that the resources of the government will be continualadequate to such portion of it as may become due, in the interval, it is recommended to Congress to seize every opportunity which may present itself, to reduce the rate of interest upon every part thereof. The high state of the public credit, and the great abundance of money, are at this time very favourable to such a result. It must be very gratifying to our fellow citizens, to witness, this flourishing state of the public finances; when it is recollected that no burden whatever has been im-

posed upon them. The Military Establishment, in all its branches, in the performance of the various duties assigned to each, justifies the favourable view which was presented of the efficiency of its organization, at the last session. All the appropriations have been regularly applied to the objects in ended by Conincreasing. With the republic of Colombia, a gress; and, so far as the disbursements have been made, the accounts have been rendered and set tled, without loss to the public. The condition of the army itself, as relates to the officers and men. in science and discipline, is highly respectable.-The Military Academy, on which the army essentially rests, and to which it is much indebted for this state of improvement, has attained in comparison with any other institution of a like kind, a high degree of perfection. Experience, however, has shown, that the dispersed condition of the Corps of Artillery is unfavourable to the discipline of that important branch of the Military Establishment .-To remedy this inconvenience, eleven companies have been assembled at the fortifications erected at Old Point Comfort; as a school for artillery instruction, with intention, as they shall be perfected in the various duties of that service, to order them to other posts, and to supply their places with other companies, for instruction in like manner. In this made, a complete knowledge of the science and duties of this arm will be extended throughout the whole Corps of Artillery. But, to carry this object fully into effect, will require the aid of Congress; to ob ain which, the subject is now submitted to your consideration.

Of the progress which has been made in the construction of Fornications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, according to the plan decided on, and to the extent of the existing appropriations, the report of the secretary of war. which is herewith communicated, will give a detailed account. Their final completion cannot fail to give great additional security to that frontier, and to diminish proportionably the expense of defending it in the event of war.

The provisions in the several acts of Congress of the last session, for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi and the Ohio, of the harpour of Presq'iste on Lake Erie, and the repair of the Plymouth Beach, are in a course of regular execution; and there is reason to believe that the appropriation in each instance will be adequate to the object. To carry these improvements fully into effect, the superintendance of them has been assigned to officers of the Corps of Engineers.

Under the act of the 30th April last, authorising the President to cause a survey to be made with the necessary plans and estimates of such roads and canals, as he might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or for the transportation of the mail, a board has been instituted, consisting of two distinguished officers in the corps of Engineers and a distinguished Civil Engineer, with assistants, who have been actively employed in carrying into effect the objects of the act. They have carefully examined between the Potomic and the Ohio Rivers; between the latter and Lake Erie; between the Alleghany and the Suquehanna; and the routes between the Delawar and the Rariton, Barnstable. and Buzzard's bay, and between Boston harbour and Naraganset by. Such portion of the Corps of Topographical Engineers as could be spared from the survey of the coast, has been employed in surveying the vey important route between the Potomac and the faio. Considerable progress has

their respective citizens and subjects in those of | been so far executed with perfect good faith. It | add, from the view already taken, that there is good cause to believe that this great national object may be fully accomplished.

It is contemplated to commence early in the next season the execution of the other branch of the act, that which relates to roads, and with the survey of a route from this city through the southern states, to N. Orleans, the importance of which cannot be too highly estimated. All the officers of both the corps of Engineers, who could be spared from other services, have been employed in exploring and surveying the routes for canals,-To digest a plan for both objects for the great purposes specified, will require a thorough knowledge of every part of our Union, and of the relation of each part to the others, and of all to the seat of the general government. For such a digest, it will be necessary that the information be full. minute, and precise. With a view to these important objects, I submit to the consideration of Congress, the propriety of enlarging both the Corps of Engineers, the Military and Topographical. It need scarcely be remarked, that the more extensively these Corps are engaged improvement of their country, in the execution of the powers of Congress, and in aid of the states, in such improvements as lie beyond that limit, when such aid is desired, the happier the effect will be, in many views, of which the subject is susceptible .-By profiting of their science, the works will always be well executed; and by giving to the officers such employment, our union will derive all the advantage, in peace, as well as in war, from their talents and services, which they can afford. In this mode also, the Military will be incorporated with the civil, and unfounded and injurious distinctions and prejudices of every kind be done away. To the Corps themselves, this service cannot fail to be equally useful-since, by the knowledge they would thus acquire, they would be eminently bet ter qualified, in the event of war, for the great purposes for which they were instituted.

Our relations with the Indian tribes, within our limits have not been materially changed during the year. The hostile disposition evinced be cer tain tribes, on the Missouri during the last year still continues, and has extended, in some degree, to those on the upper Mississippi, and the upper Lakes. Several parties of our citizens have been plundered and murdered, by those tribes. In order to establish relations of friendship with them, Congress at the last session made an appropriation for reaties with them, and for the employment of a suitable military escort to accompany and attend the Commissioners at the places appointed for the negotiations. This object has not been effected The season was too far advanced when the appropriation was made, and the distance too great to permit it, but measures have been taken, and all he preparations will be completed, to accomplish it at an early period in the next season.

Believing that the hostility of the tribes, particularly on the Upper Mississippi and the lakes, is, in no small degree, owing to the wars which are carried on between the tribes residing in that quarter, measures have been taken to bring about a general peace among them, which, if successful, will not only tend to the security of our citizens, but be of great advantage to the Indians themselves. With the exception of the tribes referred to, our relations with all the others are on the same friendly footing; and it affords me great satisfaction to add, that they are making steady advances in civilization, and the improvement of their condition. Many of the tribes have already made great progress in the arts of civilized life. This desirable result has been brought about by the humane and perseering policy of the government, and particular y by means of the appropriation for the civilization of the Indians. There have been established, under the provisions of this act, thirty-two schools, containing nine hundred and sixteen scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literature, and likewise in agriculture and the ordinary arts of life.

Under the appropriation to authorise treaties with the Creeks and Quapaw Indians, Commisioners have been appointed, and negotiations are now pending, but the result is not yet known. For more full information, respecting the principle which has been adopted for carrying into effect the act of Congress authorising surveys, with plans and estimates for canals and roads, and on every other branch of duty incident to the Department of War, I refer you to the report of the Secretary.

The squadron in the Mediterranean has been maintained in the extent which was proposed in the report of the Secretary of the Navy of the last year, and has afforded to our commerce the necessary protection in that sea. Apprehending, however, that the unfriendly relations which have existed between Algiers and some of the powers of Europe, might be extended to us, it has been thought expedient to augment the force there, and, in consequence, the "North Carolina." a ship of the line, has been prepared, and

will sail in a few days to join it. The force employed in the Gulph of Mexico, and in the neighbouring seas, for the suppres sion of piracy, has likewise been preserved essentially in the state in which it was during the last year. A persevering effort has been made for the accomplishment of that object, and much protection has thereby been afforded to our commerce, but still the practice is far from being suppressed. From every view which has been taken of the subject, it is thought that it will be necessary rather to augment than to diminish our force in that quarter. There is reason to believe, that the piracies now complained of, are committed by bands of robbers who inhabit the land, and who, by preserving good intelligence with the towns, and seizing favourable opportunities, rush forth and fall on unprotected merchant vessels, of which they make an easy prey. The pillage thus taken they carry to their lurking places, and dispose of afterwards at prices tending to seduce the neighbouring population. This combination is understood to be of great extent, and is the more to be deprecated, because the crime of piracy is often attended with the murder of the crews, these robbers knowing, if any survived, their lurking places would be exposed, and they be caught and punished. That this atrocious practice should be carried to such extent, is cause of equal surprise and regret. It is presumed that it must be attributed to the relaxed and feeble state of the local governments, since it is not doubted, from the high character of the Governor of Cuba, who is well known and much respected here, that if he had the power, he would promptly suppress it. Whether those robbers should be pursued on the land, the local authorities be made responsible for these atrocities, or any other measure be resorted to, to suppress them, is submitted to the consideration of

In execution of the laws for the suppression of the Slave Trade, a vessel has been occasionally sent from that squadron to the coast of Africa, with orders to return thence by the usual track of the slave ships, and to seize any of our vessels which might be engaged in that trade. None have been found, and, it is believed, that none are thus employed. It is well known, however, that the trade still exists under other flags.

The health of our squadron, while at Thompson's Island, has been much better during the

sea, the United States have many important interests, which require attention and protection. It is thought that all the considerations which suggested the expediency of placing a squadron on that sea, operate with augmented force for to the judges any portion of the duties which to the judges any portion of the duties which the trade, in the ressels of both parties, and by ditions fair and honorable to both, and which has pleted until the next season. It is gratifying to maintaining it there, at least, on equal extent.

For detailed information ; of our maritime force on each sea, the in ment necessary to be made in either ganization of the Naval Establishmer and of the laws for its better govern you to the Report of the Secretary of the

which is herewith communicated The revenue of the Post-Office Depart has received a considerable augment present year. The current receipts wille the expenditures, although the trans the mail within the year has been much in ed. A report of the Postmaster General is transmitted, will furnish, in detail. sary information respecting the adand present state of this Department In conformity with a resolution of Con

of the last session, an invitation was in General La Fayette to visit the United with an assurance that a ship of ward tend at any port of Prance which be signate, to receive and convey him and Atlantic, whenever it might be Atlantic, whenever it might be ce Atlantic, which are sail. He declined the offer of the publication from motives of delicacy, but assured me had long intended, and would certainly Union in the course of the present year gust last he arrived at New York, where received with the warmth of affection a tude to which his very important and distr ed services and sacrifices in our rerobi struggle, so eminently entitled him. A or ponding sentiment has since been manifestal his favour throughout every portion of Union, and affectionate invitations have given him to extend his visits to them. To he has yielded all the accommodation power. At every designated point of reyous, the whole population of the neighbor country has been assembled to greet among whom it has excited in a peculia mi the sensibility of all, to behold the any members of our revolutionary contest, or military, who had shared with him in the and dangers of the war, many of them in criped state. A more interesting spectad believed, was never witnessed, because could be founded on purer principles, and ceed from higher or more disinterested by That the feelings of those who had four bled with him, in a common cause, should been much excited, was natural. Thereare ever, circumstances attending these interwhich pervaded the whole community touched the breasts of every age, eventher est among us. There was not an individu sent who had not some relative who had ken in those scenes, nor an infant who had heard the relation of them.

But the circumstance which was nost w bly felt, and which his presence brought force to the recollection of all, was the great cause which we were engaged, and the bless which we have derived from our success a The struggle was for independence and liberary public and personal, and in this we success The meeting with one who had borne so dis guished a part in that great struggle, and in hing a military post at the usuch lofty and disinterested motives, could a ver, or at some other point fail to affect prefoundly and in the supplementary of the supplementar fail to affect profoundly every individual, and every age. It is natural that we should with a deep interest in his future welfare, as well His high claims on our Union are felt, and sentiment universal that they should be met a generous spirit. Under these impressions invite your attention to the subject, with a rie that, regarding his very important service losses and sacrifices, a provision may be ma and tendered to him, which shall corresp with the sentiments, and be worthy the chan in our western States and To

ter, of the American people. In turning our attention to the condition the civilized world, in which the United State have always taken a deep interest, it is graff et into effect, the appropriating to see how large a portion of it is bless to sum to authorize the employer of the corr with peace. The only wars which now ex Greece, in Europe, and between Spain and the coast contiguous thereto, to new governments, our neighbours, in this hen phere. In both these wars, the cause of indep dence, of liberty, and humanity, continues prevail. The success of Greece, when the rel covement of this city. The tive population of the contending parties is considered, commands our admiration and appleas and that it has had a similar effect with the neighbouring powers, is obvious. The feeling of the whole civilized world is excited, in a hig degree, in their favour. May we not hopeth these sentiments, winning on the hearts of the respective governments, may lead to a mor decisive result, that they may produce an accordented belong exclusively t among them, to replace Greece on the grow which she formerly held, and to which her her exertions, at this day, so eminently entitle he

With respect to the contest, to which of neighbours are a party, it is evident that spat from the view above present as a power, is scarcely felt in it. These me the situation of the United states had completely achieved their ideas. states had completely achieved their independence, before it was acknowledged by the Unite States, and they have since maintained it with litt foreign pressure. The disturbances which has appeared in certain portions of that vast tenitor have proceeded from internal causes, which is their origin in their former governments, and has not yet been thoroughly removed. It is manife that these causes are daily losing their effect, as that these new states are settling down and governments elective and representative in ere branch, similar to our own. In this course, ardently wish them to persevere, under a fire conviction that it will promote their happines In this, their career, however, we have not inte fered, believing that every people has a right tepoch in the history of the institute for themselves the government who their preservation, and in the in their judgment, may suit them best. Our to thing will depend. Extrample is before them, of the good effect at do, to every part of the which the interest of the second of which, being our neighbours, they are competent judges, and to their judgment we leave in the expectation that other powers will pur the same policy. The deep interest which take in their independence, which we have knowledged, and in their enjoyment of all f rights incident thereto, especially in the se important one of instituting their own gover world. Separated, as we are, from Europe, all, to which we must be the great Atlantic Ocean, we can have no contained and of danger, we should gern in the wars of the European government of unceasing attention; nor in the causes which produce them. The bare it may be practicable balance of power between them into which the contained to the cont balance of power between them, into whicher scale it may turn, in its various vibrations, cannot affect us. It is the interest of the United States to preserve the most friendly related with every power, and on condition fair, equa and applicable to all. But in regard to our neigh bours, our situation is different. It is impossible for the European governments to interfere their concerns, especially in those which are vital, without affecting us; indeed, the motive which he will be supported to the support of the support o motive which might induce such interference the present state of the war between the pur ties, if a war it may be called, walld appear be equally applicable to us. It is graulying to know that some of the powers, with whom so enjoy a very friendly intercourse, and to who these views have been communicated, have ap

peared to acquiesce in them. The augmentation of our population, with expansion of our Union, and increased number of States, have produced effects in certain brat es of our system, which merit the attention contemplated there, which, it is believed, will have a very salutary effect.

On the Pacific, our commerce has much increased; and on that coast, as well as on that sea, the United States have acquired sea, the United States have acq been admitted into the Union, and territor have been laid off for three others, which which likewise be admitted at no distant day. An ganization of the Surreme Court, which assign long to the inferior, requiring their passage of

now be made, if not tion, must render dicharge the duties of eith to the Union. The d would be of great imp gwere confined to the ordi is; but when it is condes, and in the last re which arise und ing those between between the Stat between the lat too high an estimate ot be formed. The gre an seem to require that the me Court should be exem er duty than those which h trust. The organization would, of course, be It is presumed that formed as would secure harge of their duties, rial augmentation of expen ndition of the Aborigine nd especially those who are the states, merits lil on. Esperience has she tribes be civilized, they can ed into our system, in any for kewise shown, that in the on of our population, with ettlements, their situation ble, if their extinction is no ell-digested plan, which will ch calamities, is due to their f humanity, and to the hou Their civilization is indispe and this can be accomplished. The process must comme tate, through whom some t on the parental. Diffic rious character present the ent of this very desirable yon which they now reside om it by force, even with turity and happiness, woul mity, and utterly unjustifia its of our present states Rocky Mountain, and Me rritory to which they mig icements which might t ght, if that territory she tricts, by previous agree ow residing there, and civ blished in each, with sc

on of this plan would ne with expense, and that not is doubted whether any of which would be less liable or more likely to succeed. have on the Pacific ocean, a past of this continent, the our acknowledged limits. mideration of Congress. sheries on that sea and much increased, and are i that a military post, to ar might resort, would affor interest, and have a tende ibes to the north-west, with tensive. It is thought also, hment of such a post, the fic, and our trade with the interior, on each side of the ld be essentially promoted , with an officer of the corp ble point, is recommended is thought that attention is een the public buildings r parts and the grounds are require it. It is presume err, Branch, would have Great exertions have bee es incurred, by the citiz of various kinds; but

of instruction in literature

lized life, that all the tri

its might gradually be dra

re of a nature to require their resources. The pu for sale, would, it is not adequate to these purpos est degree prosperous and bject which, as a people we do not possess, or w ach. Blessed with gove which the world ever k orders in society, or d portion of the vast territor on extends, we have ev ther which can animate ened people. The great these blessings, and to h latest posterity. Our exp fy us that our progress. and provident policy, wi danger. Our institution to every sea, to which out by their industry and ent are invited by the wants tht to go, we must either enjoyment of their rights, tude is highly interesting, wers, and particularly to o all, to which we must be

ere it may be practicable, et it when inevitable. Against foreign danger th ment seems to be air maritime frontier impres sted chain of fortifications lection to our commerce by to a certain extent, w pursued, and which is in ete as soon as circums the event of war, it is on we shall be assailed. fore, that we should eattack. It is there that called into action to pre our towns, and the des est improvements will be ss to those works, by e

unication, should be mad The intercours et of our Union, should ed by the exercise of the mport with a faithful res les of our Constitution mil causes, those great of the highest important ep within the limits pre Fulfilling that sacred du force on each sea, the in to be made in either, in he Naval Establishment ger now be made, if not impracticamust render it impossible oution, the duties of either branch, scharge the duties of the duties of the to the Union. The duties of the would be of great importance, if Naval Establishment Refor its better government, ort of the Secretary of the confined to the ordinary limits but when it is considered that sere confined to the ordinary of the sere confined to the considered that smale; but when it is considered that smale; and in the last resort, on all scales, and in the last resort, on all scales, which arise under our conscious those between the United scales, and between the States and the scales, and between the latter and follows, and the latter and follows, and the latter and follows, and between the latter and follows, and t of the Post-Office Deparamentation the current receipts will although the current receipts will be although the current receipts and the current receipts will be although the current receipts and the current rec although the transports e year has been much i the Postmaster General, ill furnish, in detail, the respecting the admini of this Department. Court should be exempted from duty than those which are incident trust. The organization of with a resolution of Cor in, an invitation was given the to visit the United is would, of course, be adapted to that a ship of war sho rs would, or course, be adapted to res. It is presumed that such an one formed as would secure an able and of France which he might ye and convey him acros charge of their duties, and without it might be convenie the offer of the public elicacy, but assured me th

mil augmentation of expense. ad specially those who are within our and would certainly vis e of the present year. In too. Experience has shown, that uned at New York, where h be be civilized, they can never be inwarmth of affection and alinto our system, in any form whatever. very important and disinte sacrifices in our revolution truse shown, that in the regular and sacrinces in dentity entitled him. A co n of our population, with the extension genents, their situation will become t has since been manifeste ghout every portion of ctionate invitations have he and his visits to them. To the e if their extinction is not menaced. Igested plan, which will rescue them limities, is due to their rights, to the manity, and to the honor of the naall the accommodation in y designated point of real population of the neighbour assembled to greet h civilization is indispensable to their and this can be accomplished only by de-The process must commence with the assembled to greet he as excited in a peculiar man feall, to behold the survive revolutionary contest, civil through whom some effect may be an the parental. Difficulties of the rious character present themselves to the ent of this very desirable result, on the shared with him in the on which they now reside. To remove war, many of them in om it by force, even with a view to their ore interesting spectacle, turity and happiness, would be revolting er witnessed. mity, and utterly unjustifiable. Between on purer principles, none uits of our present states and territories, more disinterested motiv e Rocky Mountain, and Mexico, there is a of those who had fought a common cause, should he rritory to which they might be invited. , was natural. There are, he ducements which might be successful. ught, if that territory should be divided attending these interview the whole community, ricts, by previous agreement with the s of every age, even the your ere was not an individual p now residing there, and civil governments blished in each, with schools for every some relative who had par es, nor an infant who had r of instruction in literature, and in the arts ized life, that all the tribes now within its might gradually be drawn there. The stance which was most ser his presence brought forci on of this plan would necessarily be atwith expense, and that not inconsiderable, of all, was the great caus sdoubted whether any other can be de-

engaged, and the blessir hich would be less liable to that objeccrived from our success in more likely to succeed. or independence and libe wking to the interests which the United al, and in this we succeed haveon the Pacific ocean, and on the Westone who had borne so dist at of this continent, the propriety of esthat great struggle, and fr nterested motives, could r andly every individual, and ing a military post at the mouth of Columer, or at some other point in that quarter, our acknowledged limits, is submitted to tural that we should all ta ideration of Congress. Our commerce his fature welfare, as we do nour Union are felt, and to all that they should be met Under these impressions on to the subject, with a view of the subject with a view of the subject. heries on that sea and along the coast, uch increased, and are increasing. It is at that a military post, to which our ships might resort, would afford protection to interest, and have a tendency to conciliate is very important services, a provision may be ma him, which shall corresponds, and be worthy the char ies to the north-west, with whom our trade ensive. It is thought also, that by the esiment of such a post, the intercourse be our western States and Territories and the and our trade with the tribes residing in people. ttention to the condition sterior, on each side of the Rocky Mountain. in which the United Stat d be essentially promoted. To carry this a deep interest, it is gratinge a portion of it is bless tinto effect, the appropriation of an adesum to authorize the employment of a frionly wars which now ex with an officer of the corps of Engineers,

of them.

between Spain and t nost contiguous thereto, to enable the Exethese wars, the cause of independent point, is recommended to Congress.

y, and humanity, continues sthought that attention is also due to the and numanty, continues as of Greece, when the re we he contending parties is co our admiration and applau and a similar effect with the wement of this city. The communication een the public buildings, and in various parts and the grounds around those buildrequire it. It is presumed, also, that the letion of the Canal from the Tiber to the is obvious. The feel world is excited, in a hi m Branch, would have a very salutary efour. May we not hope the Great exertions have been made, and exs incurred, by the citizens, in improve-of various kinds; but those which are sed belong exclusively to the government, they may lead to a most they may produce an accordance Greece on the groundeld, and to which her her tof a nature to require expenditures beheld, and to which her her beir resources. The public lots which are y, so eminently entitle he resle, would, it is not doubted, be more the contest, to which o dequate to these purposes.

Try, it is evident that Spa in the view above presented, it is manifest

rty, it is evident that Spa rcely felt in it. These no he situation of the United States, is in the ely achieved their indepeacknowledged by the Unit at degree prosperous and happy. There is ject which, as a people, we can desire, since maintained it with lit he disturbances which ba we do not possess, or which is not within sch. Blessed with governments the haportions of that vast territo which the world ever knew, with no disn internal causes, which h orders in society, or divided interests in rmergovernments, and h ortion of the vast territory over which their thly removed. It is man ion extends, we have every motive to cling daily losing their effect, a her which can animate a virtuous and enned people. The great object is to pretes are settling down u e and representative in eve these blessings, and to hand them down to test posterity. Our experience ought to ir own. In this course. to persevere, under a f us that our progress, under the most corill promote their happine however, we have not int ad provident policy, will not be exempt danger. Our institutions form an import every people has a right och in the history of the civilized world. lves the government which eir preservation, and in their utmost purity, may suit them best. Our thing will depend. Extending, as our inmay suit them best. Our strong will depend. Extending, as our inneighbours, they are companies in judgment we leave every sea, to which our citizens are car their industry and enterprise, to which that other powers will pur The deep interest which re invited by the wants of others and have at to go, we must either protect them, in rijoyment of their rights, or abandon them, tam events, to waste and desolation. Our endence, which we have n their enjoyment of all u reto, especially in the venstituting their own gover de is highly interesting, as relates to other we have duties to perform, with respect we are, from Europe, to which we must be faithful. To every the European government which produce them. The tween them, into whichever its various etherstant can be prepared to its various etherstant. the interest of the Unite

the most friendly relation and on conditions fair, equa

But in regard to our neig

is different. It is impossible governments to interfere

pecially in those alluded thout affecting us; indeed, the induce such interference

the war between the ps be called, walld appear e to us. It is gratifying the powers, with whom we intercourse, and to who

en communicated, have a

iginal thirteen States

equiring their passage ore

in them.

tit when inevitable.

Sinst foreign danger the policy of the goment seems to be already settled. The as of the late war admonished us to make maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-di-ed chain of fortifications, and to give efficient ection to our commerce by augmenting our 7 to a certain extent, which has been steadiplete as soon as circumstances will permit. event of war, it is on the maritime frontier re shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, fore, that we should be prepared to meet led into action to prevent the destruction towns, and the desolation and pillage of ior. To pire full effect to this policy, those works, by every practicable comcation, should be made easy, and in every in. The intercourse also between every our Union, should be promoted and facili-

of our population, with the nion, and increased number ced effects in certain brane hich merit the attention our arrangements, and part ry establishment, were made by the exercise of those powers which may of with a faithful regard to the great printed States have acquired of our Constitution. With respect to iny : eleven new States hav the Union, and territorie for three others, which will dat no distant day. An or rreme Court, which assign

within the limits prescribed to them. se that the movement between them be measures.

under any distribution of the harmonious; and, in case of any disregreement, the interpretation of the should any such occurs. to the people, and their voice be heard, and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit, and national views and feelings be indulged, and let every part recollect, that, by cherishing that spirit and improving the condition of the others, in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advan-

tages be reciprocated. I cannot conclude this communication, the last of the kind which I shall have to make, without recollecting with great sensibility and heartfelt gratitude, the many instances of the public condence, and the generous support, which I have received from my fellow-citizens in the various trusts with which I have been honoured. Havng commenced my service in early youth, and ontinged it since, with few and short intervals, I have witnessed the great difficulties to which our Union has been exposed, and admired the virtue and courage with which they were sur mounted. From the present prosperous and happy state, I derive a gratification which I cannot express. That these blessings may be pre erved and perpetuated, will be the object of my fervent and unceasing prayers to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. JAMES MONROE. Washington, Dec. 7, 1824.

Zbening Post.

PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1824.

To READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

" Moses," we should have acknowledged las reck; but, inadvertently, he and several others shared alike in that uncourtly silence which was observed towards Correspondents. As we are not always prepared to give definitive answers to the numerous questions which are put to us by contemporary writers for the paper, it is possible that all may not be satisfied with the manner we observe in treating their requests; nor is it necessary, or looked for, at all times, that the incention of the editors should be made known in regard to many effusions sent to them. We repeat our obligations to Moses, and hope he may e endowed with patience and fortitude to persevere in the judicious and candid prosecution of his undertaking.

There is now on file an extract of a letter from Young Lady in this city, to her sister in Wilmington, (Del.) which, on account of its length, we have been obliged to lay over for our next publication.

In writing, every one has his peculiarities of style, and no doubt our correspondent E. of New ersey, has a right to his. The account of the Lake of the Dismal Swamp, he politely furnished us with, and requested us to prune it, if necessary. We attempted the task, but the shoots were luxuriant, that we failed to satisfy ourselves, and therefore concluded to insert it, with a small omission, verbatim et literatum.

"The Rescued Gambler," a tale, by our fair orrespondent Emily, which appeared in the ost, a few weeks since, has been copied into The Canadian," a newspaper printed at Niagara, Upper Canada, and other publications.

A quorum of both Houses of Congress, as was expected, assembled at Washington, on Monday and Mr. Clay occupied his station as speaker of the organization of each branch of the National Navy, has been appointed by the President of the the next | Philac day, (Tuesday,) at twelve o'clock. We have oc- ceased. cupied a large portion of our columns with this important document, which was promulgated accordingly at the appointed time. It is of such a character as to afford ample testimony of the flourishing condition of the fiscal concerns of the country, and to leave no doubt, under Providence, if the same energetic and prudent mensures are pursued, of the benefits which must and do result to us by our happy system of government, in its intercourse with foreign nations. We have not the room, had we the disposition, to anticipate the feelings that will be called forth, by a perusal of its contents, but we recommend it to all who feel interested in the welfare of this happy Republic. Joint resolutions have been adopted, and committees appointed to wait on General La Fayette, and testify to him the very high sense of gratification which he has afforded Congress, by his visit to the United States, made in pursuance of their invitation given to him last session. The committee of the house consists of 24 members, who were to wait on the General yesterday, and conduct him to a seat appropriated for his use among that honorable body, where he would be received by the members standing, uncovered, and addressed by the Speaker on behalf of the Represe ntatives of the Nation.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Gen. William Marks. of Alleghany county, was unanimously re-elected speaker of the Senate, and Joel B. Sutherland, of the county of Philadelphia, after four unsuccessful ballots, was elected Speaker of the House by a majority of 21 votes. The Governor's Message has been received, but we are not prepared to furnish it to our readers this week.

Extract of a letter to the Editors, dated.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 9 " The boat race took place here this day, at say half past twelve o'clock. They rowed two and a half miles up the North River and back, in about half an hour. The Whitehall boys rowed the American Star at least two hundred yards ahead of John Bull. The wager was 1000 dollars each

The American Montaly Magazine, for December, has not yet made its appearance. The pubheation of it has been delayed in consequence of some contemplated improvements, in its matter and manner, which are to take place on the commencement of the next year, and of which the editor wishes to advise his patrons and the public.

Com. Porter has had a brush with the Spanish authorities of the town of Faxardo, (P.R.) in consequence of the hostile treatment which Capt. Platt, an American officer, received at their hands. The Com. and Capt. Dallas, with 200 sailors and marines, effected a landing, spiked the guns in the fort which was intended to protect the place, and marched immediately for the town, which contains about 100 houses .-A flag of truce was sent in to demand an apology for the insult offered to our flag. The civil and military commandants there, accompanied the deputation on its return, when every concession was made by them, with a promise that, in future, the American flag should be treated with the utmost respect.

A Society has been formed in this city, called the Lombard Association, to loan money at a reasonable rate of discount on personal property, as security for the sums borrowed. The preamble causes, those great principles point out, to the resolutions states, that the facilities for the qual containty, the policy to be pursued.—
concealment of stolen property, and the extortionate depends which have augmented rather than relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor, and the success relieved the miseries of the poor of the po that has attended similar efforts both in Europe and New York, in remedying these evils, have induced the citizens of Philadelphia to adopt similar succeeded, when the resse went down. Some of

-----WEERLY COMPENDIUM. [Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post-]

Col. Andrew M. Prevost, was elected on Saturday, 4th inst, to the office of President of the St. Cecilia Society of Philadelphia, in the place of John Neagle, esq. resigned.

The private pupils of Dr. Chapman of this city have requested him to sit to Mr. Persico, whom they have engaged to take a bust of their precep tor to be presented to him as a mark of their pe culiar respect and regard, and of their high esti mation of his social character and professional

The elegant ship Dorothea, of 480 tons, owned by Lewis Clapier, esq. and built by Mr. Robert Burton, of Southwark, was launched on Monday afternoon, at a quarter before two o'clock. She is intended for the Canton trade, and is to be commanded by Capt. M'Kibban. Competent judges pronounce her to be one of the handsomest ships clonging to the port of Philadelphia.

We are requested to state, that a native of Con necticut has invented a machine to make hats which is now in operation near Hamiltonville, on he West Chester road, It is propelled by a Steam Engine of four borse power. It dispenses with the labour of many hands. The expense of manufacturing a hat body by this machine, is said to be but four cents. Cauzens are invited to go and view this labor saving machine in opera-

Mr. Randolph, who has been on a visit to Engand, we are pleased to state, has arrived and aken his seat on the floor of Congress.

The ship Columbian, from Canton for Philadel phia, lately lost in the straights of Gaspar, was insured to the amount of 400,000 dollars, in New-York and Boston.

A letter from a gentleman in Illinois, to his friend in Alexandria, states, that Governor Coles had been sued for emancipating his slaves without giving the security which the laws of the state equire, and that a judgment had been rendered rainst him for \$2,400.

Mr. Phillips of Orange County, N. Y. has pre ented the honorable De Witt Clinton with a suit f clothes, manufactured from materials raised and fabricated upon his own farin.

On the 9th of November, near Cape Antonia, he Carnation British gun brig, picked up a yawl mat painted green, apparently American built, with five men on board, who stated themselves to be Colombians, and had taken a prize some days v the sailing master.

It is with no ordinary feelings of pleasure, says the N. Y. Gazette, we state, that there is not a single person now detained in the debtor's Jail in this ity. A similar circumstance has not, we are credibly informed, occurred for a period of twentyeven years.

A donation, says the London Morning Chronicle. sent from America of upwards of eight thousand pounds, through the House of Baring & Co. has been remitted to Greece; a sum, be it known to the shame of the United Kingdom, almost as large as all the subscriptions which the Greek commit tee have been able to obtain, in this country, after ghteen months exertions.

Miss Wright, the English lady who wrote Letters on America," so complimentary to this country, has in preparation a work which may be expected to contain the result of a tour from New York to Virginia, and the capital, in the company of General La Favatte. She is now on a visit to Monticello. The work is expected to give a permanent and attractive form to the scattered accounts of the reception of the General.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society. has acknowledged the receipt, during the month of November, of \$3,480 27. The issues from the last. Mr. Gaillard took the chair of the Senate, Depository during the same period, were 2623 Bibles, and 8274 Testaments, valued at \$3,042 33. the House. The President being informed of William Jones, Esq. formerly Secretary of the

Legislature, made answer that he would deliver | United States to be Naval Officer for the port of The forthcoming novel of the "great unknown,"

entitled, " Tales of the Crusaders," was to appear early in November. The publishers had sold 3800 copies to the London booksellers at a trade

Henry Johnson, E-q. has been elected Governor of Louisiana.

A law suit was determined some few years since in Upper Saxony, which lasted so long, that 4 judges 16 barristers, and 9 attornes, who were gaged in it died during the process.

The Baltimore Chronicle, states that a line of packets is to be established between that port and New-Orleans. The editors of the Baltimore American have an-

nounced to their readers that they have engaged Paul Allen, E.q. to aid them in the editorial department of their labors.

Capt. Partridge, of the Vermont Military Academy, has been robbed of \$1700, by a thief who entered his house at a window, by means of a ladder, rifled his trunk of the money, and has es-

The York, (Penn) Gazette, mentions a report, hat a director of one of the banks at Lancaster has been detected in extensive forgeries. It is said he forged endorsers to notes in bank, and to bonds given to individuals to the amount of upward of seventy thousand dollars.

The Grand Lodge of Tennessee have opened a subscription among the masons of that state for the purpose of raising a monument over the grave of Washington at Mount Vernon. The lodges throughout the union are invited to co-operate. In the medical department of the University of

Pennsylvania, this winter, the number of students amounts to upwards of five hundred. A Boston paper states that from 10,000 20,000 Turkeys, and other poultry in proportion

tion were sold in that market on Wednesday last, the day preceeding the annual Thanksgiving. The Huntsville Bank (Alabama) has determined to pay the full amount, in specie, of all notes

issued prior to the 16th of July last; which are presented within 60 days from the 16th ult. A Mr. Isaac Desha, (son of the Governor of Kentucky) has been apprehended on suspicion of having murdered Francis Baker, Esq. late Editor of the Natchez Mississippian.

Another meffectual attempt has been made to elect a representative in Congress from Norfolk District, Mass. Mr. Bailey, who was last year excluded on the ground of having changed his residence, again received the highest number of votes; but in consequence of there being three candidates, and the principle of ja majority of all the votes being required to constitute an election,

a fourth attempt must be made. The Detroit paper states that 1600 barrels of white fish have been taken at the fisheries on Grosse Isle alone, and about the same quantity have been taken on this side of that Island on the American shore. It was calculated that from four to five thousand barrels would be taken. These

fish are worth six dollars a barrel. Fity-eight vessels, under American colors, en-Fifty-eight vessels, under American colors, en-tered the port of Cronstadt since the opening of the house of Widow Kreomer, at half hast 6 o'clock, By Order of the President, GEORGE GRAUEL, Secretary.

The sloop Neptune, which lately upset and sunk in Hudson River, has been raised, and the bodies of 7 men and 2 children removed from the cabin. Some are still missing. The following shows what a narrow escape one of the survivors had. The vessel sunk in very deep witer, and it is supposed some fifty persons perished with her. "Mr. Mullock was on the quarter delk when the sloop was going down. He saw, through the window, the awful mental suffering in the cabin, and heard the screams of women and children for help, and lost for a moment all thought o his situation, and undertook to break away the rrating which protects the window, to let them oit. He had partially succeeded, when the resse went down. Some of the grating got fast in his clines and he went down the grating got fast in his clines and he went down.

with her. She struck the bottom with a dreadful ! crash. He imagined his time had come. He made a powerful effort, and succeeded in extricating himself by tearing off a part of his vest which was fast, came to the top of the water, and was finally

James Wilson, jun. and one Carpenter recently violated the sanctuary of the dead, and stole from it the body of Bezaleel Blackwith, at Acworth, New Hampshire. The first attempt, made on th 12th of Navember, was unsuccessful; but the next afternoon they completed the offensive deed. They were pursued the next day, and Wilson was taken at Castleton, Vermont, where they were both medical students. He was required to give security in a heavy penalty to appear for trial at the next supreme court in Charleston, N. Hampshire. Carpenter had not been taken, and no trace of the dead body could be found.

State Bank at Trenton - The Coined States Gazette, in alluding to the rumor which got affoat it this city respecting the failure of the State Bank at Trenton, says-" We are authorized to state. that there is no ground for such a report. The number of small notes of this bank, under the denomination of five dollars, which have been me circulation, and which are not receivable in the different city banks, gives opportunity to the brokers for successful to the process of the state of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. at the seat of Chandler Price, Esq. by the Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Mr. BENJAMIN TEVIS. Merchant, to Miss MARY M. daughter of the late with the city of Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by William Moulder, for successful the process of the brokers for successful the process of the brokers of the control of the 2d of the city.

On Wednesday evening, the 1st inst. by William Moulder, Esq. Mr. PE (ER. TICE, to Miss HOLLY ANN KING, at that there is no ground for such a report. The number of small notes of this bank, under the for speculation. Hence, such a report has been several times circulated, both in this city and New-

New Jersey State Prison - It appears from a report presented to the Legislature on the 25th uit. that the Prison cost the State the last year 6520 dollars, which sum includes the somens of the keepers. There were 73 convicts in confinement at the time the report was drawn up, viz 71 mades and 2 lemales-whites 50, free tlacks 21, and slaves 2. The average cost of manualining the Prisoners is \$.4 50 c.s. per head per admute.
The Legislature of New Jersey has granted a

charter of incorporation to the proprietors of the extensive Duck Factory at Patterson, (N.J) cailed the Picents Mills.

BUENOS AYRES, -- Accounts from Buenos Avres to the 6th October, state, that between the 11th and 25th September, fourteen vessels arrived there from the Unacd States, baving on board 11,695 barrels of flour; and at Montevideo, during the same period, 16 016 barrels; making with former importation's 57,000 barrels. This immense supprevious, which was run ashore on the Colorades ply had astonished the inhabitains, and prices were nominal. Flour \$5.

> Extract of a letter from a distinguished member of Congress, dated Washington, Dec. 7.
> "General Jackson will be elected the next

President, without a doubt. He will have the whole of the western states in the house, and, I doubt not, Connecticut and Massachusetts in due season.

Extract of a letter from an American in Europe. "The British Courier is much occupied in ridiculing every thing done to shew honour to Gen. La Fayette; let the poor mercenaries rail; if ever man lived to be honoured for his early and zealous devotion in a good cause, it is General La Favette. Every circumstance by which he is surrounded in America, does him honor, and must gratify his heart. The unexampled prosperity that has blessed the country since its Independence, its power and its resources, its noble cities and its spirited and independent population-every thing combines to reward him for his exertions in the cause of freedom, and to bless his old age, in his visit to his adopted country. It is for us to love and to welcome him now, and let the wretched revilers vent their mean rancour, as best may please their tellows! Suppose the American people had done nothing to honor General La Favette, on his visit to the United States; then what a chapter we should have had about ingratitude of republics, mean spirited, selfish Yankees, &c. &c. &c. There would have been no end to it. Many of the argested by the best feeling that ever unimated a brave people, and we leave the rarce show talents, to the better informed Europeans in the forms and ceremonies of parades and processions. We are satisfied with our substantive freedom, and the General will be with our hearty welcome.

"One thing still remains for us to do, and I hope t will be done, which is, that Congress will as soon as possible after their meeting in December, passa law giving to the General such a sum as will enable him to pass the residue of his days in esse and comfort."

PRAISEWORTHY .- On the 13th of July last, the Sovereign General Constituent Congress of the Mexican United States, issued a Decree in relation to the Slave Trade, which does honor to the humanity of our sister Republic. Its provisions are as follow:

1. THE COMMERCE AND TRAFFIC OF SLAVES UNDER WHATSOEVER NATION ON FLAG, IS FOREVER PROHIBITED IN THE TERRITORIES OF THE MEXI-

CAN UNITED STATES. 2. The slaves that may be introduced against

the tenor of the above article, shall become free by the fact of touching the Mexican territory. S. Every and each vessel, be they national or

Mexican territory, shall be immediately confiscated, together with the remainder of their cargo, and the owner and purchaser, the captain and pilot, will suffer ten years imprisonment.

4. This law shall have its effect from the day of its publication; but, as to the penalties stated in the above article, it will not take effect until after six months, respecting the colonists who, BELL. in virtue of the laws of the 14th October last, on the colonization of the Isthmus of Huazacoalcos, land slaves in order to introduce them in the Mexican territory.

The Rev. W. L. M'Calla, late Chaplain to Gen. Jackson, was by the unanimous voice of the Congregation of the Church in Spruce street, (vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Arbucle,) chosen pastor of that church, on the 10th inst.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. ARRIVALS.

4. Brig James Coulter, Ferguson, Laguira, 16 days, Coffee, Brig Two Friends, Smith, Bremen, 48 days, Mdze.
5. Ship Milton, Webb, Liverpool, 35 days, Mdze.
Brig Mary, Dawes, Campeachy, 27 days, Logwood.
8. Brig Prometheus, Walker, Malaga, — Wine, Fruir, &c.

Brig Prometneus, wanker, Stadaga,
CLEARANCES
Dec. 6. Ship Bingham, Fleming, St. Thomas,
7. Ship Pennsylvania, Yarnall, Brazil.
8. Brig Constitution, Abbott, Gibraitar.

Brig Padang, Barstow, St. Thomas. Schr. Cauca, Summers, Laguira. Schr. Trimmer, Story, Alvarado. A Discourse on Gospel Liberty will be de-

livered on Monday Evening (the 13th instant) at half past six o'clock, in the Free Quaker Meeting House, corner of Arch & Fifth streets—By a Christian Minister from Boston, * .* A Stated Meeting of the Northern Liberty

Journeymen Tailors.

THE Subscriber wishes to hire one or two Journeymen
Tailors who are good workmen, to whom good wages
will be given. Apply to
dec. 11-21*
Radnor township, Delaware county.

Saddle, Bridle, Collar and Harness MANUFACTORY.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. W. Ballentine, Mr. WILLIAM LAWRENCE, to Miss JULIAANN OWENS, all of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Alen, Mr. HENRY On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin Alen, Mr. HENRY GREEVES, of this city, to Misy HANNAII P. daughter of Col. I homas W. Duffield, of Frankford, Philadelphia county.
On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. at Bustleton, by Samuel F. Dawes, Eso. Mr. AMOS J. LIVESZEY, of Lower Dublin, to Miss LAVINIA ELLIOTT. of Oxford, daughter of the late Israel Elliott, Esq of the County of Philadelphia.
At New York, on Thursday, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Power, ARCHIBALD RANDALL, Esq, of the city of Philadelphia, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of the inte Mr.

adelphia, to Miss JULIA ANN, daughter of the late Me eremiah Lalor, of Lambetton, N. J.

On Sunday evening, the 5th unst. by the Rev. James Cum-niskey, Mr. FRANCIS X. JAMES, to Mrs. HANNAH miskey, Mr. FRANCIS X. JAMES, to Mrs. HANNAH JAMES, all of this city.

On Sunday evening, the 5th rist, by the Rev. Mr. King. Mr. NICHOLAS SPENCER, Printer, to Miss ELIZABETH C. BURWELL, all of Southwark.

On Thursday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. George C.

Potts, Mr. THOMAS C. BARNETT, to Miss SARAM WALKER, both of the township of Moyamensing.
On Sunday evening, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. King.
Mr. JOHN DAVIS, to Miss RACHEL M.CORD, all of the District of Scuthwark.

On the evening of the 16th uit by the Rev. Mr. B. odhead
Mr. ETHAN SAYRES, to Miss CHARLOTTE T. CAUGH-

LIN, all of this city.
On Monday evening the 20th nit, by William Monlder,
Esq. Mr. DANIEL KERBAEGH, to Mrs. HANNAH JOHN-

of the county of Philadelphia.
At Charleston, on the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Buist,
Mr. THOMA'S DOTTERER, formerly of Philadelphia, to
Mirs MARY, daughter of Mr. Robert Easton, of Charleston.

This morning, FHILIP KRIPS, aged 41. Yesterday morning, in the 37th year of her age, MARY, tife of James M. Shaw. On the 8th inst. ELIZA DISABY, daughter of Mr. Lewis

Disaby.
On the 22d October last, at the Armory in R chmond, (Vir.) Mr. THATCHER, of Philadelphia.
On Monday evening last. Capt. BENJAMIN THOMAS, boarding officer of the Port of Flüladelphia, aged 61.
On the 3d inst. Mr. CHARLES CARSON, son of the late Patrick Carson, after a short illnes - aged 18.
On the 14th ult. at Montreal, MARY HOMLINSON, (a native of Philadelphia) relict of the late Wm. Manson.
On the 24th Oct. at Pert au Prince, HENRY DARNELL, a native of this city, aged 22.
On Wednesday, aged 56, Mrs. MARIA D. WILT, relict of the late Mr. Abraham Wilt, of this city.
Suddenly on Tuesday afternoon last, captain THOMAS KENNEY, of Upper Darby.

Deaths	during	the	past u	reck.
Philadelphia.	Adul		Children 27	. Total.
New Yak,	31		29	60
Reltimore.	10		15	25

A New Song, to an Old Tune.

Few months have flown since I was poor, And sorrows then were mine; When passing through the market place I saw John Gibbs s sign; I quickly paus'd, twas well 1 did,

For I was just in time To buy a Ticket, see his Bird,
And hear the Llock's sweet chime.
Cherus-For John Gibbs, he is the m.n.

Then haste all you who see quick-a Ticket buy. My numbers drew the highest prize

I do not now repine, For I have each to serve a friend And take my glass of wine; Then call on GIBBS, he has the cash, A.d Hope there smiles divine, Whilst Justice welcomes old and young,

Who visit Fertime's shone.

At selling prizes high,

Then haste all you who cash can spare, Be quick-a Ticket buy. f you can't buy a whole one, try a half, a quarter, or eighth—it may make but cannot break you. The follow-brilliant Lottery will be drawn on the 5th of January using, all in 5 minutes; and the lucky holder of the fifty assaud need nor call a second rime for the cash. Gibbs

UNION CANAL LOTTERY.

lots to be drawn.			
iota to be thank	SCHEME.		
1 prize of	50,000	is	50,000
1	20,000		20,000
1	10 000		10,000
2	5 000	A .	19,000
1	4,720		4.720
20	1,000		20,000
30	500		15,000
52	100		5,200
156	50		7,800
248	20		24,960
0,608	10		106,080
Packages embracing	all the combin	ation	numbers may

had by certificate at the following rates: Whole packages of 20 tickets, £112; half do. \$56; quarer do. \$28; eighth do. \$14. Whole Tickets, \$9 00—Halves \$4 50—Quarters \$2 25— Eighths &1 12.

Eighths &1 12.
Orders received for Tickets in the New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland State Lotteries, at GIBBS' LUCHY OFFICE

NO 41, SOUTH THIRD STREET. Office open every evening until 10 o'clock. Highest price given for all kinds of Gold and Spinish

Wanted, a middle aged Woman. TO do the work of a small Family. Respectable references will be expected. Apply at the Office of the Saturday

Just Received, and for Sale, at the

BOOK-SHOP, 121 S. 5th st. foreign, in which slaves are transported on the Eighth door above Spruce street, where may be had a variety of other books.

A debate on Christian Bartism, between the Rev W. L. M'Calla, a Presbyterian, and the Rev. Alexander Campbell, Baptist, held at Washington, Kentucky, which terminated after six days argument, in the presence of a very numerous and respectable congregation; in which are interspersed, and to which are added, Animadversions on different treatises on the same subject, written by Dr. J. Mason, Dr. S. Ralston, Rev. E. Pond, Rev. J. Campbell, Rector Armstrong, and the Rev. J. Walker.—BY ALEXANDER CAMP

THIS is to certify, that I was afflicted with a wen on my throat for twenty years, it was small when I first perceiv-A throat for twenty years, it was small when I first perceived it, but in time it increased to a considerable size and extended each side of my neck to the jugular veins and projected even with my chin, it had cancerated and became extensely painful. I had despaired of having it cured and thought it would have been the cause of my death in a short time as it greatly distressed me when I took my food. An operation of the knife was considered dangerous. At length seeing an advertisement in the Daily Advertiser, hast ninth month, of a Wen, weighing 3 1-2 ounces, extracted from the neck of Elizabeth Belford, living in Folington Township, Bucks County, without cutting, by Dr. Abraham Howell, No. 2, North Eighth street, Philadelphia.

I applied to him on the 29th of the same month, and in a short time he extracted it by medicines applied to the affected part, with much less pain than I expected; and in six days after it was extracted, the Doctor returned to the city, and left the wound to my charge, which was healed in five weeks after and left but a slight scar. I publish this for the information of those who are afflicted.

Witness my hand,
PRISCILLA BISHOP,
Upper Providence, Delaware County, 12th month, 17, 1923.

Witness my band, PRISCILLA BISHOP, Upper Providence, Delaware County, 12th month, 17, 1823 Present at the operation, Thomas Bishop, Jane Jefferis. dec. 11-2m.

MRS. PALMER,

HAS removed from No. 24 to the STONE HOUSE, No. 41
South Second-street, where she has just received an apsortment of London-made CORSE 1S. ALSO,

One case Cote Paillu, one do figured Gros de Naples.
One do. do. Gros de Tete, one do. Cashmere Shawls.
One do. Circassian Plaids, one box black Ostrich Feathers.
One do. Levantines and Florences—all of which will be old at a small advance on auction prices, for cash only.

Of WANTED, a young Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of the business, to whom liberal wages will be given.

New & Accommodating Store. JOSHUA COWPLAND

NFORMS the public, that he has commenced in all its branches, the LOOKING GLASS and FANCY HAHD. WARE Business, at No. 11 South Second, a few doors helow Market street, Philadelphia, where he offers for sale CHEAP,—A general assortment of Looking Glasses in gire, mahogany and other frames, Brass Andirous,

Brass Andirous,

Ecuders,

Tea Travs and Wairors.

Shovels and Tongs, Tea Trays and Waiters, Bread Baskets, Plated Table Castors,

That gives it all its davour. -0 45 00 FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, SONG.

Let Poets from fountains Pyerian sip, And the muses with favour their courtship re Let their grandeur the tempest and torrent outstrip,

But give me forever my flask of Tokay. Let astronomers feast on the comets and stars, And sound the loud trump to the bright god

of day : Let the soldier fight o'er all he fought in the

But give me forever my flask of Tokay. Let Doctors praise herbs that will help them to

And boast how Hippocrates patients could slay Let them tell you what virtue exists in a Pill, But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

Let the rich and the young, and the blythe and the fair, Praise their villas so grand, and their pleasures so gay ;-Let the miser hoard guineas with zeal and with

But give me forever my flask of Tokay.

Let the lover his truth and fidelity boast, Let his mistress his fondness and fervour re

Or e'er let my verses appear in the "Post" -But hold-this I own takes the palm from To NEBUCHADNEZZAR. kay.

WANT OF LEISURE .- (Bunzlau, in Silesia.)-It was Sunday morning, and men, women and children were seated or stretched in the sun before their doors. "Why don't you go to church?" I called to a young white-headed rogue who was basking himself apparently half asleep, along a stone bench. "I have no time," was the reply; and he turned himself again to his repose .- Tour in Germanu.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS. JONES & HARRISON,

Silk. Woodlen. Cotton Dyers & Scourers, No. 1021 ARCH, Between Fifth and Sixth streets, Philadelphia,

BEG leave to inform their friends, and the public in general, that they DYE, RESTORE, and RE-FOLD Goods of every description, at the shortest notice, and in the neatest manner. N. B. Family articles attended to with punctu-

ality and despatch. Orders from the country thankfully received, and every exertion will be used to have them ready to return by the conveyance sent.

Philadelphia Intelligence Office,

oct 27-1t

No. 7, North Sixth Street, A FEW DOORS ABOVE MARKET STREET, PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Clerks, House keepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Porters, Bar-keepers Coachmen, Walters, Labourers, Seamstresses, Farming men Coachmen, Watters, Labourers, Scamstrosses, Farming-men, Grooms, Cooks and House Servants of every description.— Also, Wet Nurses. To Biad, White and Colored Boys and states of different ages. Property to sell or let entered gratis. The above establishment relies on the patronage of the public, and particularly on those in the habit of employing persons, whose notice of the same is respectfully solicited; and the proprietor will endeavour, aided by their patronage, to conduct in such a manner as to give universal satisfaction, and make the office worthy of their confidence and support.—
Persons of every description, having yood recommendations Persons of every description, having good recommendations or references, will find every facility in supplying themselves with vituations.

feb. 28--tf

Just published, and for Sale, by SAAC FUGH, South-East corner of Third and Race sts. "The Knowledge of the Lord, the only True God."-

To which is added Remarks upon the Doctrine of Perseverance, by JOB SCOTT. Price 25 Cents.

I. P. has also for sale "salvation by Christ," by Job Scott.
Booss & Stationary, suitable for Store keepers, Teachers, &c.—Hanging Paper, a general Assortment for sale, very

THARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No. 113 South Second st, apposite the Custom House.

LARGE collection of Canase, Mocking & Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 173 Cherry st. the 1st house above 8th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.—9 TOOLWELL & SHERMAN, Mercers & Taylors, No. 237 Market street.

DHILLP WINNE MORE'S Fancy Dry Goods Store, No. 56 South Fourth street. An elegant assortment of Seasonable Goods of the first quality on hand. 170

JOSEPH DONALDSON, Hat Manufacturer, has constant ly for sale a large Assortment of HATS, No. 72, Northead Second street, above Arch street.

Weaving done as usual. Catheting for Sale, low, at No. 100, North Fifth street, near Race st. 106-6m* ADIES' Coats, Spencers and Riding Dresses made and Embroidered, in the first style, at No. 5 South Sixth

A BRAHAM VANHORN's Suspender Manufactory, No. 22 Bank street. Suspenders wholesale and retail at the low-est prices.—sept 4

Bo WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine st. above 5th, performs all operations on the TEETH, on moderate terms, and in all cases of Decay gives information and advice gratis.—aug 14

ICHARD STARR'S Type Foundry, No. 168 South

C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 254 Market st. above 7th, where he manufactures and keeps on hand a general assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

PHILADELPHIA INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 7 N Sixth st, where Persons and Situations are procured. CHAS. P. LISLE, No. 7 N. Sixth st. Land Agent, Broker and Conveyancer—also, Discounts promissory Notes. ENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No 77. S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Binder, and Gilder on the edges of Books, Letter & Fidagree Paper, 163 Vine st. TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 N. Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 123 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

by S. WILLIAMSON, No. 38 North Eighth street. JOHN MCLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board Manufactory, No. 163 Vine street. -3

DAVID & JOSEPH E. LAKE, No. 161 North Third, near Vine st. manufacturers of Cabinet Furniture, Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashions. Orders left at No. 36 North Fourth st, will be attended to.

DAVID CLARK, Book Binder and Paper Ruler, No. 171 Market street, 3d story—Blank Books ruled to any pat-tern, and bound in the handsomest manner.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Marble Yard. No. 1 north Ele-venth st, where a great variety of Marble Mantles, and other Marble work can be had cheap, for cash,—aug 14

KREYMBORG & HAGEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale a large assortment of Clarified Quills. J. UNDERWOOD, (from London) Manufacturer of Mustard, Cayenne, Essence of Anchovies, Cavice and other rich sauces. Kechup, Picolilly and all other Pickles, &c. &c. wholesale & retail, at No. 7 South Sixth street. 169

A FEW RESPECTABLE BOARDERS may be accom-modated in a private Family, at No. 188 Callowhill street, near Fifth. 170

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

No. 73 Market street, a few doors above Second. On Wednesday and Saturday mornings, at nine o'clock precisely, on a credit,

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY
GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auc'rs.

New Market Clothing Store. THE subscriber having opened a Clothing Store, at the South-East corner of South and Second streets, respectfully informs the public that he now has, and will keep constantly on band, a general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silk Velvet and other Vestings and Gentlemen's Apparel, such as Frock, Body and Great Coats, Surtouts, Clonks of every description, Pantaloons, Fine Ruffled and Plain Shirts, Coarse do and Drawers. Also an extensive assortment of Ladies' Cloaks. Together with every article in his line of business, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail, for cash or acceptances. Orders for Clothing, with which he may be favoured, shall be attended to as this chartest motified.

e attended to at the shortest notice.

He would respectfully solicit the jublic to give him a trial, so he trusts he shall, by attention to business, and moderation in his charges, (now so desirable,) merit a share of their JAMES BATES.

HOTEL AND OYSTER HOUSE. Back of No. 3 South Fourth street, near Market. JOHN CLULEY respectfully informs his friends and fellow citizens, that he has fitted up a neat and convenient room for the accommodation of his customers, where he will be happy to serve them with the best of Oysters, Terrapins, &c. J. C. wishes to inform the public that his prices shall not exceed the customary charges in the oyster cellars. A private room for supper parties, and suppers provided at the shortest notice. Morris River, Cove, and York River Oysters. Also, Oysters put up to go by land or sea.

BALM OF COLUMBIA,

An Important recent Chemical Discovery THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately discovered, by the power of chemistry, the granddesideratum of preventing Hair from falling off, in Forty-Eight Hours from its first application. This Balm, will, most absolutely, in the course of a short time, make the Hair grow Healthy and Thick, and also restores it again if the part is totally bald; likewise makes whiskers and beards grow rapidly. It also cures the Dandruff. THE Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and elsewhere, are respectfully informed, that John Oldridge has fortunately dis-

cures the Dandruff.

It has proved its ability to restore a full head of hair on those who were bald at 20 years of age, in the short time of 13 weeks. On those who were older it was longer in effecting the change, in proportion to age. Any person under forty years of age, may rest assured (provided they do not wear a wig) that this Balm will restore a covering of hair if it be regularly used. The young hair always appears on the part that was bald in the course of twenty-one days. Though the person who uses it be ever so old, by applying it occasion ally it will prevent the hair from falling off. JOHN OLDRIDGE,

JOHN S. FURY, No. 101 Spruce street, Philadelphia, is constituted Sole Agent for the sale of the Balm of Columbia in the United States.

Oct. 23---tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief. S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

A SSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient hew with the teeth that wereaffected, even though he complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In ress han forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, it it has commenced. He also separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the deaved parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and

HILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER., This highly approved and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens

ne gums.—Price 25 cents.
Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache -Price 50 cents, LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums, and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost-Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious and at the same time innocent; for sale by S. MILFORD, No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. may 15—19

Turning, Machine Making, &c. JOHN C. KINNAN, respectfully informs the Manufactu-rers and the public in general, that he has commenced the business of Turning and Machine making, at No. 40, SOUTH THIRD STREET, (Second Story) Philadelphia, where he hopes, by a strict attention, to merit the patro-

rage of a generous public.

Turning in Silver, Steel, Iron, Brass, Ivory and Wood, Turning Lathes made and repaired, Billiard Balls of seasoned Ivory, Ivory Counters, white and coloured,

Ivory Counters, white and coloured,
Ivory Cases for silver Pens.
Ivory Memorandum Books in cases,
Ivory and hone Umbrella and Parasol Mountings,
Steel Nut Picks with isory headles,
Morocco Balls made and adjusted,
Hose Screws and Engine Work.
Cutlers' Steel, Brass, Ivory and Wood Turning,
Screw Plates, Taps and Dies made and repaired,
Gold & Silver Smith's Turning,
Mill, Ship, and all kinds of heavy Turning,
All sorts of Machinery made and repaired.
Or Manufacturers are invited to send patterns of such
parts of Machinery as they may want, such as Top Rollers
Saddles, Pinion Wheels, Bobbins, Spindles, Fliers, &c. which
will be punctually attended to, and delivered to order, at
low prices.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders of the Callowbill Street Ferry Company are hereby notified, that the President and Trustees of the said Company require all the remainder of the Instalments due on their respective Shares, being the third, fourth and fifth Instalments to be paid on or before the first day of Third Month next, to the Treasurer, REESE MORRIS, at the north-west concer of Fifth and Word street. the north-west corner of Fifth and Wood streets, in the Northern Liberties of Philadelphia

JONATHAN ROBERTS, President. [nov 30-2m*

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

To be Sold, at Private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Township of Chester, County of Burlington, and State of New-Jersey, the property of the late Benjamin Hollinshead, deceased, lying on three public roads, and within two miles of Moorestown, tenfrem Coopers' Ferries, seven from Mount Holly, eight from Burlington, and within two miles of several Grist and Saw Mills, and near several Landings, and a humber of School Houses and places of Worship of different Societies. The Property contains about One Hundred and Forty Acres, six of which is good Wood Land, ten or eleven Acres of Meadow, the remainder Arable Land, in a good state of cultivation, under good Cedar Fence, and excellent Orchards of Apples and Peaches, and a variety of other Fruit Trees. The Buildings consist of a two-story Hrick House and Kirchen, all new, with a Cellar under the whole, and a well of excellent water with a pump in it under a shed at the door. Barn, Hay House, Stables, Crib and Waggon House, and Smoke House, Grabaries, &c. all in good order, Garden and Yards under complete fencings. Also, about 20 Acres of Wood-Land of the first quality, within four miles of said Farm, two from Moorestown and five from a Landing, consisting of large White Oaks, fit for ship timber, and and a variety of other wood. Likewise Eigh Acres of the first quality Bank Meadow on Rancocus Creek, within two miles of said Farm with agood Bank thereon.

For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH HOLLINSHEAD, and JOSHUA HOLLINSHEAD, Executors. N. B.—The Property will be sold altogether, or in Lots, as may best suit Purchasers. sept, 25-3m.

CHEAP SHOE STORE.

No. 258, Market Street, fifth door below 5th street, Philadelphia. The Subscriber offers his present Stock of SHOES and BOOTS, at the fellowing very low prices, entlemen's Philadelphia made

CHICAGA		Cabitist III	aue wa	rranted	Hoote.	4.00	-m 1	# no
Do.		do.	1000	M	Opposi	3 50	a .	7.00
Do.		do.		100	Shows	1130	d	1,15
Do.			D	in the land	anoes,	1.25	it i	1,50
Men's			15	nekskin	do.	1,50	3	1,75
Do.		ALC: N		MI HHII	DO:	1.00	0 '	7 2.3
		do.						
Boys'		do. N						
Do.	1	do. Coar	Shoes.	do		OW		1,54
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Div	do	Boots	THHIM	ed,		1,62	2.1	1.75
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. Do.	Morocco	thick so	aled Sh	oes.				
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Do.	Leather	do.		do.	recise			
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C1-11.1-	Leather	do.						62
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Do.	Leather	r do.		AC 2				
With	a variety o	f others.	equali	v chan		- 4	a	62
			e-locali	I CHEA	Po			

N. B. A general Assortment of TRUNKS, also very low. Pennsylvania Circulating Library,

O 240 South Front street—containing a good selection of Novels. Romances, History, &c., where all the new publications may be had as soon as published.

A few Boarders may be accommodated by applying as above.

A Valuable Plantation, containing 91 Acres, The Improvements are a Strine Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, Sc. a thriving Orchard. The whole A VALUABLE HOUSE and LOT in the City, pleasantly situated. Enquire of CHADLES (CONTROL OF THE CITY O

LOOKING GLASS EMPORIUM.

GEORGE APPLE, CONTINUES to keep at his store, No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, an extensive and spleadid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of the most modern style, which he invites the citizens of Philadelphia to call and view, as he feels confident, those who wish to purchase, may be suited among the variety which he has on hand for disposal. In his store will also be found, a superb display of Except Windows Circum and Dynamics come Chaire

Fancy, Windsor, Grecian and Drawing room Chaire, which may be purchased at very reasonable prices, for Cash.
Old Frame re-gilt, -old Chairs refinished as new.

* Four JOURNEYMEN GILDERS wanted at the above Manufactory.

M. Pottinger, Dress-Maker,

ADIES Coats, Spencers and Riding Habits, made and embroidered in the first style.

M. P. has always on hand a handsome assortment of Corsets; making One Dollar, cutting 25 Cents.

Two apprentices wanted to the dress and corset making nov. 20—16

TO MANUFACTURERS.

TO Rent a large and extensive building suitable for almost any kind of a Manufacturing Establishment, situated on Bush-Hill, fi ting Fairriew, Hamilton and Schuylkill Sixth Streets, which the subscriber will lease or rent for any term of years;—together with a new and complete STEAM ENGINE, attached to the above establishment of twelve horse power, or more,—The above building is 60 feet deep by 30 feet front, exclusive of a convenient Engine Room and Counting Room, where also the Subscriber has, and there still may be carried on, an extensive Smithing Establishment.

Any person wishing further information respecting the above Establishment, will please call on the Subscriber, JONATHAN COFFEE,

SMITHING REMOVED. J. COFFEE, of the late firm of Clark & Coffee, having removed a part of his Smithing Establishment from Bush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at Bush-Hill, to the late Established stand of the said firm, at the Corner of the Ridge Road and Vine-street, where he still continues to execute all orders in his line of business with promptness.—Having made all the machinery for upwards of 20 years for the late Oliver Evans, and latterly for his successors, Messrs. Rush & Muhingburg, he flatters himself of giving general satisfaction to those who may favour him with any kind of wrought from Machinery.

Thankful for the encouragement heretofore received, he hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance

hopes still by his attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. SWAIM'S PANACEA.

THIS valuable Medicine has obtained a distinction which its efficacy alone can support. As a purifier of the blood thas no parallel. It is the most useful spring and autumn afterative ever known. All those who are affected with Scrofula, Leproxy, Scirvy, or cutaneous Eruptions, or any of those melancholy diseases arising from impurity of the blood and juices—also, those who suffer by diseased Liver, Rheumatic affections, or from indiscretion of their youth, or those whose constitutions are broken down by inercurial, antimonial, or arsenical inedicines, should submit to a course of Swaim's Panacea. The effect of this Medicine is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, and requires only the common restraints of moderation in diet. It is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral so often occasions, &c.

CERTIFICATES. "I have repeatedly used Swaim's Panacea, both in the Hospital and in private practice, and have found it to be a valu-ble medicine in chronic, syphilitic, and scrotulous com-

plaints, and in obstinate cutaneous affections.

"VALENTINE MOIT, M. D. "Professor of Surgery in the University of New York, Surgeon of the N. Y. Hospital, &c. "New York, 1st mo. 5th, 1824."

"I have, within the last two years had an opportunity of needing several cases of very inveterate uleers, which, having resisted previously the regular modes of treatment, were healed by the use of Mr. Swaim's Panacea; and I do believe, from what I have seen that it will prove an in portant remedy in scrofulous, venereal and mercurial di-eases. "N. CHAPMAN, M. D. "Professor of the Institutes and practice of Physic in the University of Pennsylvania, &c."
"Philadelphia, February 16, 1823."

"I have applied the Panacea of Mr. Swaim in numerous instances, within the last three years, and have always found it extremely efficacious, especially in secondary syphilis and in mercurial disease. I have no hesitation in pronouncing it a medicine of inestimable value.

"W. GIBSON M. D. "Professor of surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, Surgeon and Chinical Lecturer to the Alms House Infirmary,

" February 17, 1823."

AGENTS.

Boston—J. P. Hall, Druggist, No. 1 Union street.
New York—Collins & Hannay, No. 230 Pearl street; John Dodd & Co. Druggists, No. 181 Broadway, opposite John

Lancaster, (Penn.)-All Ty Keffer. Pittsburg, (Penn.)—Charles Avery & Co. Druggists.
Wilmington, (Del.)—Joseph Bringhurst, Druggist.
Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street. Baltimore—Henry Price, Druggist, Market street.
Washington City—William Gunton, Druggist.
Alexandria—Edward Stabler & Son, Druggists.
Norfolk—C. Hall, Bookseller.
Richmond, (Na.)—James M'Kildoe, Druggist.
Charleston, (S. C.)—S. Huard, Druggist.
Augusta, (Geo.)—Wm. H. Turpin, Druggist.
Natchez—Lehman & Beaumont, Druggists.
Agents in other cities win be appointed.
Patients whose situation and circumstances enable them to come to this city, and place themselves under the proprietor's care, would find it much to their advantage.
CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.
The great demand and wonderful success of this media

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The great demand and wonderful success of this medicine, has induced a number of persons to imirate it in various ways. Some are selling Sarsaparilla and other syrups, imposing them on the ignorant for the Panacea; others are mixing the gename medicine with molasses, &c. making three bottles out of one-thus retaining some of its virtues. These imitations and adulterations have, in many instances, protracted the sufferings of patients, in cases where the gename medicine would have proved instantly efficacious.—I therefore deem it a duty I owe the public, to acquaint them, that it is impossible, from the very nature of its constituents, to be discovered by chemical analysis; and, consequently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, equently, that all other mixtures represented to be mine, and sold as such, are fraudulent and base impositions, calulated to deceive the ignorant and unwary. The genuine nedicine has my signature on a label, representing Hercules and the Hydra, and my name on the scal.

Price \$3 per bottle, or \$30 per dozen. Communications, post paid, and orders from any part of the world, will receive immediate attention. Of Printed Directions accompany the Medicine.

William Swaim, No. 13 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, opposite the Uni

Philadelphia, May 7, 1824.

TO MANUFACTURERS. MACHINE CARDS.

MACHINE UARDS.

THE Subscribers having the Agency of the following Manufactories, will receive orders for Machine Cards, and have them delivered in this city free of expense or risk: From either Isaac Southgate, Henry Sargent, Horace Smith, Alpheus Smith, James & John A. Smith, Jones & Wood, Silas Earle, or Pfiny Earle. They have constantly on hand, a large assortment of FILLET & SHEET CARDS, out of which they can put up orders for immediate demand, at reduced prices. They also continue to keep Whittemore's, Smith's, Savgent's, Southgate's and Earle's HAND CARDS, both Cotton and Wool. at manufacturer's prices.

Apply at their HARDWARE & CUTLERY STOKE, No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

Apply at their HARDWARD.

No. 149, Market Street, Philadelphia.

JACOB & G. M. JUSTICE.

JACOB & Barks, may also be had N. B.-Comb Plate and Fuller's Jacks, may also be had of

To be Sold, at Private Sale.

A FIRST RATE FARM, in the Township of Greenwich and County of Gloucester, situate on Great Mantua Creek between Paulsborough and the Delaware, 41-2 miles from Woodbury and 10 from Camden, containing 160 acres, 42 of which is first rate Tide Meadow, 50 acres of Arable Land under good Cedar Fence and in good order, and the remainder Wood Land.

There are on the Premises one good New STONE HOUSE, 43 feet front by 33 deep, boilt of the best materials, and is well finished, being plaistered from the garret to the cellar. And one other good two story frame Tenant's house, with two Barns two Crib Houses, Smoke House, &c. Two young thrifty Apple Orchards of the best grafted Fruit. This Farm is in a good state of cultivation, and is allowed to be the best Land in the neighbourhood. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without first viewing the premises, any person wishing to buy a first rate Farm would do well to call and look for themselves. An indisputable Title will be given, clear of all incumbrances whatever, and the payments will be made easy to the purchaser. Application to be made to the Subscriber living on the Premises, or to JOSEPH V. CLARK, near Clarksborough, or to Samuel Clement. Esq. living in Camdeo.

PHILADELPHIA HOTEL,

Duth Front street—containing a good selection els. Romances, History, &c. where all the new may be had as soon as published.

Hoarders may be accommodated by applying as nov 27-5t.

FOR SALE,

The Improvements are a Stone Dwelling House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, Stone Barn, Spring House, Carriage House, Acc, a thriving Orchard. The whole lim good cultivation.

Also, all House and LOT in the City, pleasantly quire of

CHARLES GEORGE.

No. 113, North Ninth street, Philadelphia.

B. ROBINSON,

EEPS constantly for sale, at his VARIETY and JEW.

RELRY STORE, No. 12 North Second Street, Fine Fearl, Fine Gold and Plain JEWELRY; Silver Spooms; Spectacles, suited to all ages; Plated Goods and Brittania Ware; an extensive Assortment of Coral of all sizes; fine Folished Steel and Fancy Gilt Goods, all of which will be warranted and sold low, wholesale or retail.

**Distant Orders attended to with promptness and despatch.

NURSERY.

THE Subscriber has for sale a large assortment of grafted FRUIT TREES, consisting of Apple, Pear, Peach,
and Plumb, at his Nursery, near Darby, (Penn.); among
which are many rare and valuable kinds. Persons may
obtain a Catalogue of said Trees by application to 'James
Andrews, at Josiah Bunting & Co's. Lomber Yard, corner
of Pine and Eighth Streets, Philadelphia, where all orders
left, will be promptly attended to, or at he Naraery, by
SAMUEL BUNTING, Jr.

PROPOSALS

P Y JOHN SIMMONS, Rookseller and Stationer, South West corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadel-phia, for publishing, by subscription, MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF DAVID FERRIS, an approved Minister of the Society of Friends. Revised and corrected from the original copy in Manuscript. It will be printed on a fine paper and good type, and contain about 84 pages duodecime; and deli-vered to subscribers, bound in boards, at 37 1-2 cents a copy.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

At 225 Arch Street, above Sixth. W. TAIT begs leave respectfully to inform his friends and the public in general that he has on hand a considerable stock of Goods, calculated for Christmas Presents—such as Ladies' Work Boxes, Dress Cases, Thread Cases, Pocket Books, Purses, Memorandum Books, &c. of his own manufacture, which he warrants superior to the imported goods of the same kind. Also, Choice Cutlery and Silver Trinkets.

Mortimer & Wilthohn,

HAVE removed their office from No 149 Walnut street to No. 74 South Second street, Philadelphia, where they continue to purchase and sell Real Estates on commission, and transact agency business in general.

CONVEYANCES and writings of all kinds prepared with accuracy, neatness and despatch.

A REGISTER of Houses, Farms, &c. for sale is kept, which those dispatch to the commission of the

which those disposed to purchase may at all times inspect. Entries in this register, with a full description of the pro-perty for sale, will be made at a reasonable rate, and, from the numerous applications made by persons intending to purchase, this Register gives riuch more publicity to the riews and wishes of a seller than a common advertisement in the papers, which is overlooked by a majority of its

MONEY procured and loaned out on mortgage.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD.

ICENSED PAWN BROKER, No. 117 North Fifth A street, third door from the corner of Vine street, respectfully informs the public that he advances money on deposit, upon reasonable terms. No deposits taken from minors or Apprentices. Satisfactory references can be given, if required.

N. B. Persons who raay have had articles stolen from them. are required. them, are requested to give the earliest information as above.

CHEAP SHOE STORE. NO. 266,

S. E. corner of Market and Eighth streets.

THE Subscriber offers his present stock of Boots and Shoes

at the follo	wing ver	y low prices, viz:				
Gentlemen's	best Phil	a. made Boots,	4	00 80	4	50
Do.	do.			50		75
Do.	do.			25	î	2.7
Men's	do.	do. Grain Shoes,			-	12 1-2
Do.	do.	do, coarse do.	i	00	4	1 21-2
Boys' Monro			•	87 1-9	î	
Do. fine Sho	es, do.			67 1-2	î	12 1.2
Do. coarse				62 1-2	٦	75
Ladies' Valer	ncia Slipp	ers.		00	1	12 1-4
Do. do.	Boot	heels,		25	î	
Do. Moroc	co Slippe	ers.	_	87	1	12 1-2
Do. do.	do.	Bootheels,	1	12 1-2	î	
Do. do.	2d qua	lity.	_	50	•	75
Do. fine Lea	ather Show	es.		B7 1-2	1	1212
Do. coarse				75		06
		isses' and Children	9 8	Morn		o and
Leather Boots	and Shoe	s, equally cheap.	-	19010		o agrici
		of educati cucati				

J. MILLMAN. N. B. A general assortment of Trunks, also very cheap.



SARAH & MARCY DAVIS. RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they manufacture SUSPENDERS of every description, and particularly J. Davis's Genuine Patent Improved Suspenders, which answer for pantaloons and drawers, such as no one else makes. Likewise CRAVAT STIFFENERS, of the best quality can be had wholes ale and retail.

No. 31, South Front Street. We hope that our attention to business will merit the favours of the public-N. B.—The Patent can be seen by applying as above.

LAND AGENT.

Broker and Conveyancer's Office, No. 7. N. 6th st. a few doors above Market. THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administration of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administra, tors, Assignees, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Morragaes, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally drawn, and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.



Young Gentleman's Academy, North West corner of Union and Third streets.

Entrance No. 63 Union street. Entrance No. 63 Union street.

THE Academy is now open for the reception of Scholars.—
Grateful for present patronage, D. HUTTON respectfully informs a generous public, that he has taken the young gentlemen's apartment of P. Cond's Seminary, where he teaches Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Book-keeping, and History. There will also be taught the most useful branches of the Mathematics, viz. Practical Geometry and Trigonometry, Mensuration of superficies and solids, Navigation, Surveying, &cc.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading. 300 dolls.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Orthography and Reading
Writing, Geography and Grammar, 400
Do. with Arithmetic, 500
Do. with Arithmetic and Bookskeeping, 700
All, or any of the foregoing, with the different branches of Mathematics, 800
No aditional charge for those who read history.
The subscriber will teach private classes of gentlemen, of ladies, a heantiful and easy system of Short-hand.
EVENING SCHOOL will commence on the 7th of 10th month, and attention will be paid by

aud attention will be paid by DAVID BUTTON.

MANAGERS' ON No. 121 Chesnut-street, Phil Union Canal Lotte W ILL be drawn on the sth Ja-few minutes. Sixty numbers-

SCHEME ! 50,000 10,000 5,000 4,720 1,000 500 100 50

10,608 12,120 Prizes. 22,100 Blanks.

1 Prize of

20

30

52

156

1,248

34,220 Tickets at \$8. 54,220 FIGRERS at 90.

The Managers of the UNION Carl
fer to the public the above brilliant se
which have been taken by engagement to render the Drawing cert Tickets and Shares will be rs-Shares in proportio which place the Mar oct. 20-tf A. M'INTYRE,

UNPRECEDENTED FORTUNE'S HOME FOREY Drawing of the 13th Class Union Co. new series.

1st 2d Nos. Drawn } 11 22 THREE of the Capital Prizes of sea P. CANFIELD anticipates the his friends and patrons with the Capital Canal Lottery, 14th class, new series, on the 5th January, 1825, and all the determined by the drawing of eight scheme of which is as follows, viz:

SCHEME, 1 prize of 850,000 10,600 4,720 20 1,000 30 500 52 156 1248 1,0608 10

Price of Tickets 9 dollars. Shares in proper A certificate of 20 whole Tickets may be had?

Do. 20 halves,

Do. 20 quarters, Do. 20 eighths.

The Cash, as usual, will always be advance
sold at this office as soon as drawn.

Orders, post paid, enclosing the Cash, thank,
and promptly attended to, if addressed to P.C.
ladelphia.

PRIZES-PRIZES-PRIZ P. I. DECKER

A GAIN tenders his grateful acknowledge public for the increasing patronage with a been honored, and trusts his future attention with continuance. He begs leave to amounce lowing capital prizes were sold in suares, and continuance within the last ten days, viz. He has also, wishin a short period, sold one can of 5000 dollars, one of 2080, six of 1000, four of of 100, besides 50's, and minor prizes innumeral which he has paid to the fortunate adventurer, or He has now on hand a select timber of licky has splendid Fourteenth Class. New Sories of the first 1831

splendid Fourteenth Class, New Series, of the I NAL LOTTERY. Which is superior to any othe the United States, and from its judicious arrange opportunities to mend a broken fortune, or ere which are rarely to be met with. SCHEME prize of

1248

1.0608 10 This brilliant lottery will be drawn the fifth day of ry next, and its result determined by eight number Whole tickets, 9 dollars—Halves, 4 so—Quan-lighths, 1 12 1-2. Packages by certificate or otherwise as wall from the country and elsewhere, post paid, and it

Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. or Chesnut and Third or

For the Good of the AFFLICTI

Anderson's Cough Drop Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partmership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

Also, Insolvent's Bonds and Petitions carefully and legally of the Army and their business attended to throughout, on advantageous terms; and generally in the performance of all duties or services wherein the aid of an agent or attorney may be convenient or useful.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free of expense.

feb. 28—tf CHARLES P. LISLE.

Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced Wheelwrighting and Carriage-making, in all its various branches, and fraving a thorough knowledge of the latest fashions, flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

JOSIAH HALL, Jr.

AND PECTORAL POWDES,
by many thousands who have tried them in the litates and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to be one of the best McLlen in the states and in Canada, to b AND PECTORAL POWDERS,

and now enjoys as good nearts are the perience therefore, I have no heastrain in these drops to the public.

Haverhill, (Mass.) August 11, 1821.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, have been flick with the Asthma for 20 years, and the passysms est of so violent as nearly to deprive me of heath. Drops the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised the most violent returns of the Asthma I was advised and felt no more of it for six months. Upon a return parraysm of the Asthma, I have made used fream given me relief. As a residuant man, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty a break asthma, and its attendant symptoms, difficulty a break see. I consider Anderson's Cough Drops a re medy, into of which too much cannot be said. I further certify, the son-in-law had for some time been supposed to be passed to the supposed to the s

DR. I. MELLEN'S COUGH DROPS. DR. I. MEJLEN'S COUGH DROY'S.

Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by THATCHER'S THE
SON, North-West corner of Market and Second and
SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 107 Market street; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 118 Market street; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 118 Market street; SOLOMON TEMPLE, No. 238 Market-street; JOSEPH STOUR,
Nor of Coates and Second-street; FETER WILLIAMS
OF THE SECOND TEMPLE STOUR NO. 324 Market-street; JOHN W.
No. 324 Market-street; JOHN W.
Chester, Penn.; JOHN WHITE, and M. SICARET ON
SON, Wilmington; and most of the Droposts is desed States.

JOB PRINTING, OF all descriptions, hearly and expeditionally extended at moderate prices by ATKINSON & ALK DER, at their office back of No. 11 Market specifications below Second st. north side.

E. S. A.



711.-No. 51.

by ATKINSON

On listening to a Music Tis often said that music brea A charn to calm the savage And oft the hopeless fancy leave In scenes of purest rapture

That magic power is surely the Ves, senscless minstrel! we much To thee, the heart extatic clin As oft as each enchanting tone

Rolls sweetly o'er thy gitded a Then still repeat thy genial It hath this bosom rapture g Farsure thy melody divine,

TO CHARL Yet soon to meet again, With pleasure until then

And quell affliction's story there is a mystic feeling. Imparted but to few, That's o'er my bosom ste. As soft as vernal dew; It flows from heavenly son From fountains p'ac'd on

We yet may mingle sigh When gazing on the beacut That gilds the brow of co That absence shall not weak Our ties, though we may

When passed in bliss ser Thy childhood's happy mon Thy infant days of joy. When pleasure's chalice for Unmix'd with grief's allay It tells me thou wilt che al Remembrance of thy friet Until thy frame shall perish

And may thy hours be lade With pleasure until the May peace her silken pin Spread o'er thy much ! And banish sorrow's min And quell affliction's s

Often does the memory of ching sun upon my soul.—(dear are the woodlands, the The hills and the vallies to m e rushing of torrents, the gu That are lost in " Connecticus

And often at evening the dus By the side of some fountain Twas then that the friendship Their tendrils so lovely entw was then that the breast, with

But still smile the woodlands And still rolls the torrent to hus time rushes on, the bos Of all the young joys which The scenes where they grew it

For life is a vapour; it fades li That chill frosts of winter so rom this let us learn-that Was never designed for the he That the mind should aspire to Of permanent happiness free

And the friends that were in t

Upon the briny ocean' When dimm'd was every

I saw, amidst the foar The proud "Columb

To freedom's soil of Oh! joy had fill'd the For he had dream'd

Did sweetly in m When day dispell'd And lit again the

ORIGINAL PO If music's charms can e'er dista Those cares which o'er the feet And wrap the soul in wondering

Is gentle as the sigh of Heav

Awhile we part, sweet Maide And may thy hours be lad-May peace her silken pinio Spread o'er thy much lov' And banish sorrow's minious

And while my heart it cour Its moisture damps my It tells me, though between The loftiest hills should And distance' mantle screen

It tells me thou wilt never Forget the hallowed scen Though from it thou must

With kindred souls celestral In worlds beyond the skie Where, freed from woe tetresti Their songs of gladuess rise We soon shall meet again

And thy soft spirit blend

Philadelphia, December 10,

oh! often in youth's brightest In the grove wood secluded for

The sweet blossoms cherish'd-But far are those scenes and the

And gone are the pleasur

To waken regret-and call for And frailer the friendships

For there is a hope brightly be To cheer the lone Pilgrim w Or bliss beatific, which to man sl

> WRECK OF THE L've seen, upon the far A gallant vessel nobly I've seen her oft the in E'en when the tempes But, oh! one fatal hour.

And cloud on cloud When lightning's vivid And peals of thunder When angry winds h And bursting cloud

And onward bend her

That joy was gone! Had struck upon a And sank beneath th To deck its swelling

But oh! what raptu

And love is sweet, and Of bliss, for which